

# The Madisonian.

We Stand for the Purity of Home, the Supremacy of Law and the Relief of a Tax-burdened People.

VOLUME II.

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## BRYAN INDICATES HE MAY ACCEPT HUERTA APOLOGY

Secretary of State Makes Statement Concerning Arrest of American Marines.

## MAYO'S DEMANDS STRONG

Rear Admiral Insist That Mexican Apologize and Salute American Flag as Well—Villa Pulls His Army Out of Hole.

Madrid, Spain, April 13.—The Spanish foreign minister asked Colonel Joseph E. Willard, United States ambassador to Spain, to request the government to request the government to intervene in favor of the 1,000 Spanish subjects expelled from Torreon.

Washington, April 13.—Rear Admiral Mayo, commander of the American squadron at Tampico, has demanded of General Zaragoza, the Mexican federal commander at that port, an immediate apology and salute to the American flag because the federalists arrested a party of American marines and paraded them through the streets of Tampico.

"Secretary of the Navy Daniels made this announcement, but said that he had no information as to whether the apology has been made."

Admiral Fletcher Gives Details. A lengthy dispatch was received from Rear Admiral Fletcher reporting the Mayo demand, Secretary Daniels stated, but it was not made public because Mr. Daniels thought it proper that the president should see it before it was published. Secretary Daniels declined to give out the text of the report, but said:

"Rear Admiral Mayo reported through Rear Admiral Fletcher that a landing party of American marines had been arrested without cause and had been publicly marched through a portion of Tampico. He also reported that he had demanded an apology and a salute to the American flag to be given within 24 hours. We have not heard anything since this first dispatch and therefore we do not know whether the apology was made. It may be that because President Huerta issued a practical apology at Mexico City, Admiral Mayo considers it best to let the matter rest for the present."

Secretary Bryan's Statement. The following statement covering the arrest and detention of American marines in Tampico was issued by Secretary Bryan:

"Acting upon instructions from the state department, the American charge in Mexico City representing to the Mexican foreign office the extreme seriousness of the situation growing out of the detention of United States marines by Mexican federalists at Tampico. A personal explanation of the gravity of the occurrence was made by Mr. O'Shaughnessy to General Huerta himself, who stated that in view of the fact that the charge d'affaires of the United States had heard that the whaleboat in which the American flag was flying had been fired upon, an investigation will be made to establish the responsibility of Colonel Hinojosa, and that if the investigation should develop a greater responsibility on the part of Colonel Hinojosa the penalty applicable to the case will be imposed by the competent legal authorities."

Huerta Regrets Incident. General Huerta also stated that in accord with the line of conduct which the government of Mexico had at all times followed in the fulfillment of its duties of an international character regarding all nations, it deplored what had occurred in this case, which had grown out of nothing more than a misunderstanding of a subordinate official. His superior officer at once proceeded to point out that the occurrence was unintentional and that he had imposed upon Colonel Hinojosa the disciplinary punishment within the authority of General Zaragoza."

Secretary Bryan indicated that this apology on the part of President Huerta for the occurrence at Tampico probably would be accepted by the state department.

Villa Rescues His Army. Torreon, Mexico, April 13.—Driven from San Pedro de las Colonias by the fierce assaults of 5,000 constitutional troops led by General Villa in person, the United Mexican federal forces commanded by Generals Velasco, Maestas and De Mours have fallen back to Parras and are fighting there for their lives.

Until the arrival of General Villa with 5,000 troops to help Generals Benavides and Hernandez, the federalists looked to be certain victors. The constitutionalists were weary by three days of desperate fighting and were preparing to withdraw when Villa reached the scene with his veterans and twenty heavy guns.

Still Looking for Lost Sealer. St. Johns, N. F., April 13.—Encouraged by the finding of seal pelts, the coastal steamer Kyle, which is searching for vestiges of the sealer Southern Cross, which has been missing with her crew of 173 men for nearly a fortnight, reported by wireless that she would continue the hunt for several days longer.

## MEMBERS OF HOUSE CLASH IN DEBATE

Howard of Georgia Attacks Chairman Fitzgerald of the Appropriations Committee.

## BOAST DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

House Body Reports Show Amount Needed for Foreign Service of U. S. Is \$4,589,977.66, an Increase of \$779,000.

Washington, April 13.—Representative Howard of Georgia, in the house attacked Chairman Fitzgerald of the appropriations committee for the latter's charges of extravagance against the Democratic administration.

"You should get up here," asserted Howard, addressing Fitzgerald, "and denounce the Democratic party that gave you your position and your power. You assume to declare your own party incompetent. When appropriations are suggested for New York you have not a word to say against them, but when a Western member asks \$9,000 to save the assay offices in the mining district of the West you prate of extravagance."

Fitzgerald Makes Reply.

"The gentleman is displaying again his spasmodic and ineffectual methods," said Fitzgerald in reply. "When I delivered my criticism it was not meant to include all Democrats in the house but it did include the gentleman from Georgia, and those who with him are supporting the efforts of the Progressives and their leader, Mr. Murdock. And what a picture for the progressive people of this country could they see this heroic band of Progressives blindly and explicitly following the lead of their arch enemy, Mr. Mann, and seeking to increase the appropriations in a Democratic congress!"

"We think and act alike in a number of things," said Minority Leader Mann, "and in the end we will get together and then we will vote you Democrats out."

Report Diplomatic Appropriation.

A net increase of \$779,000 in the diplomatic and consular service for the coming fiscal year is registered in the diplomatic appropriation bill as reported to the house. The bill as announced by Chairman Flood of the house foreign affairs committee carries \$4,589,977.66.

The increase includes \$440,000 for the construction and purchase of homes for our diplomats abroad; \$25,000 for clerks and attaches at embassies and legations, and \$35,000 to be added to the \$355,000 contingent expense fund for foreign missions. The \$15,000 salary of John Lind, special representative of the president in Mexico, who ranks on the salary roll as an ambassador, is taken from the contingent expense fund for foreign missions by the state department.

Other increases are \$75,000 for the fifth international conference of American states; \$50,000 for the second Pan-American scientific congress; \$75,000 for the conference of the interparliamentary union; \$35,000 for the Alaska-Canada boundary commission; \$50,000 for the fifteenth international congress on alcoholism and \$20,000 for the international convention on public and private international law.

Decreases included \$15,000 in them item for the American-Mexican boundary commission and \$50,000 for the item of the British joint American commission on the boundary.

## 2 DEAD, 5 MORTALLY HURT

St. Petersburg Convicts Assault Detachment of Armed Guards With Fatal Results.

St. Petersburg, April 13.—Two convicts in Klonson penitentiary were mortally wounded in a fight with a detachment of armed guards. The prison was being searched to ascertain the underground method of communication between the prisoners when the wardens and guards were fiercely attacked. The prisoners were driven off and warned, but immediately rallied and renewed the assault. The guards then fired several volleys.

Notable Gathering of Surgeons. New York, April 13.—Probably the most notable gathering of surgeons ever seen this side the Atlantic met here today. With many distinguished foreigners in attendance, the International Society of Surgery began sessions at the Hotel Astor. Brilliant operations are expected at the clinics. The society convenes every three years. This is the first time it has ever met outside Brussels. The convention will last four days.

Aviator Loops Loop 21 Times. Bonemouth, England, April 13.—One of the most thrilling exhibitions ever given in England was seen here when Aviator Gustav Hamel, while at a height of 2,000 feet, looped the loop 21 consecutive times. Afterward he looped the loop with Prince Maurice of Battenberg as a passenger.

MME. POINCARE



This is a new photograph of Mme. Poincare, wife of the president of the French republic. It is reported that she is expecting a visit from the stork in the near future. Mme. Poincare is forty-six years old, and has no children.

## MILITANT STOPS TRIAL

Court Adjourned After Prisoner Throws Missile at Judge.

Woman Tried to Break Case of Valuable Porcelain, But the Act Was Prevented.

London, England, April 13.—May Stewart, the militant suffragette who with a cleaver tried to demolish a case of valuable porcelains in the British museum April 9, caused such a disturbance when arraigned that the police magistrate was compelled to adjourn the trial.

When the public prosecutor opened the case against her Miss Stewart shouted: "I have not come here to listen to you."

The magistrate remonstrated with the prisoner but she declared she would not desist as long as Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst was being "tortured under the cat and mouse act—the devilish work of Reginald McKenna, the home secretary."

Then Miss Stewart threw a ball of paper at the magistrate, whereupon he and the public prosecutor gave up in despair and ordered the hearing postponed.

A few hours after her first appearance "Miss Stewart" re-entered the prisoners' enclosure with two policemen holding her arms. Several other policemen were held in reserve in the court.

The prisoner caused another uproar scene, but the magistrate was able to take the necessary formal evidence and then committed her for trial without bail.

"May Stewart" was later in the day identified as "Catherine Wilson," who was arrested on March 16, 1913, in the lobby of the house of commons. Bradford, England, April 13.—Militant suffragettes stormed the meeting place of the delegates to the annual conference of the Independent Labor party and broke up the session.

Shouting "votes for women," they repeatedly interrupted Keir Hardie, the famous labor leader, who presided, and he was compelled to abandon his efforts to deliver his address.

## IDLE ARMY THREATENS TRAIN

One Hundred and Sixty-two Marchers to Washington Camped Near Colorado Springs.

Colorado Springs, Colo., April 13.—Insisting that they will commandeer the first Rock Island freight train leaving here for the East, the 162 members of the army of the unemployed are camped two miles north of the city. According to the leader of the band, the army will travel on no other lines but the Rock Island, having been angered because of the company's refusal to provide accommodations. They have intimated that if a freight train does not pass through they will board a passenger train. Special officers will be on hand to prevent any disorder.

Surgical Body Names Officers.

New York, April 13.—Dr. George Armstrong of Montreal was elected president of the American Surgical association and Dr. Lewis S. Pilcher of Brooklyn and Dr. Frank E. Bunta of Cleveland, O., were elected vice-presidents. Robert G. LeConte of Philadelphia was chosen for recorder. The association will meet next year in Rochester, Minn.

Fire Destroys Marble Plant.

Canton, Ga., April 13.—The marble plant of the B. F. Coggins Marble company was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$80,000; insurance, \$15,000. Origin unknown. The plant will be rebuilt.

Speaker Clark to Lecture.

Washington, April 13.—Speaker Champ Clark left Washington for Atlantic City to deliver a lecture at the seaside town. He plans to observe the boardwalk parade.

## "MOONLIGHT" SCHOOLS IN KY.

TRANSFORMING A COUNTY'S EDUCATIONAL STANDARD BY THIS PLAN.

## WORK OF MRS. STEWART

Only 26 Illiterates in a East Kentucky County Where Three Years Ago There Were 1,100—Remarkable Progress Has Been Made.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Frankfort, Ky.—That there are but 23 illiterates in a county where three years ago there were more than 1,100 is due to the extraordinary work of Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, former superintendent of schools in Rowan county, Kentucky, and founder of the new mountain moonlight school.

In that rough mountain country Mrs. Stewart began her work in 1911. She was touched at first by the sad condition of the uneducated people. Three specific cases, she said, led her to think of the moonlight school plan. The first was an aged woman who frequently came to her to have the letters which she received from her daughters in Chicago read and answered. Mrs. Stewart was touched by the helpless sorrow of the old woman,



Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart.

who felt that because she could not communicate except through an interpreter she was letting her child slip away.

Man Who Could Not Read.

A few days later a man came to the schoolhouse to take his little girl home. As he waited for the child to put on her wraps, Mrs. Stewart noticed that he was handling a book that was lying on a desk and looking at it longingly. When she asked him if he would like to borrow the book, she said "no," and then she realized that he could not read.

Later she visited a farm, and there found a boy, who had composed a beautiful folk song, which he was singing. She asked him to write down the verses for her and learned that he could not write.

The pitiable condition of the people touched her heart and she planned and opened the first moonlight school. She invited all the people to attend, and within a short time she had every school in the county conducting moonlight sessions. It was difficult at first, because she had to gain the confidence of a people who had been brought up to be suspicious, but she has succeeded beyond her fondest dreams.

Boy Writing Poems.

Now the aged woman reads her own letters, the man into whose eyes the tears came at thought of his own ignorance, borrows many books from her and the boy is writing beautiful poems, and may be on the road to fame. The first year, 1,200 persons attended the moonlight schools. Last year 2,600 persons attended and of the 23 illiterates left in the county, nearly all are either mentally or physically defective.

Women who could not write their own names three years ago are teaching in the schools, and farmers who barely existed are becoming well-to-do because of the scientific farming methods they have adopted since they learned to read and study the vast amount of agricultural literature that is sent to them by the state and government.

FARM DIVIDED; PEOPLE ANGRY.

Lexington, Ky.—The Louisville & Nashville Railroad company, in order to straighten its tracks entering Lexington on the north and northwest, is making a resurvey and the line divides the farm of the Eastern Kentucky State hospital. The people of this vicinity are much exercised over the matter and the state board of control of charitable institutions and Gov. Jas. F. McCreary, it is understood, will be asked to take such steps as are necessary to prevent despoliation.

JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN



John Nicholas Brown, the richest boy in the world, photographed on his return with his mother from an extended tour of Europe. His home is in New York.

## RADIUM CURE FAILURE

Specialists Say It Succeeds Only Once in Hundred Times.

Dr. William H. Mayo Declares Nothing Avails Against Dreaded Disease but Speedy Use of Knife.

New York, April 13.—All hope of curing cancer by radium has been abandoned by some of the foremost surgeons and research workers of the country, who declared at the meeting of the American Society for the Control of Cancer that the failures of radium outnumber the cures 100 to 1.

That nothing is of avail against the most dreaded disease but the speedy use of the knife was the opinion advanced by Dr. William H. Mayo of Rochester, Minn.

Operation is the only cure, but radium or ray treatment is in order as a temporary palliative where operation is impossible, according to Dr. Francis G. Wood, director of cancer research at Columbia university. Failures from radium outnumber the cures 100 to 1, he stated. Another generation will be required to furnish knowledge on the real cause and actual nature of cancer, he said. Experiments for 35 centuries show that heredity plays a small part, if any at all, in its appearance.

It was expected that the members of the society would have something hopeful to report. Instead they admitted no progress and held out little hope. They united in saying they had discovered neither the cause nor the nature of cancer. Then they proved by statistics that cancer is on the increase.

That a change in the habits and customs may reduce the disease to some extent was a ray of hope held out by Dr. Mayo, who also said any cancer could be cured if operated upon in its early stages.

"If we could only tell how to avoid it I would be glad, because I am frank to admit that we do not know," he declared. He said the statement that the use of meat was one of the habits to be avoided in connection with cancer prevention had been wrongly attributed to him.

## HEIRESS WEDS HOTEL CLERK

Wealthy Cleveland Widow Marries Man Much Younger Than Self in Honolulu.

Ocean Park, Cal., April 13.—A sensation was caused among local society leaders here when announcements of the wedding of Miss Lillian Henderson Schneider, a Cleveland widow and heiress to millions, to Billie P. Randall, a hotel clerk in Honolulu. Mrs. Randall, it was said, because acquainted with Randall when she visited Honolulu while on an ocean trip. The bride is said to be much older than the groom. Mr. and Mrs. Randall are now aboard a Pacific liner, and it was believed they would spend their honeymoon here.

Murdered Man for His "Roll."

New York, April 13.—After an all-night "third degree" inquisition at the hands of the police, William Fleck, aged twenty-one, confessed that he had shot and killed Giuseppe Marino for his "roll" of \$25 and then divided the money with a girl who inspired the crime.

Accounts Short; Ends Life.

Deadwood, S. D., April 13.—While a post office inspector was examining his accounts to learn the amount of his shortage, James Carter, postmaster at Argentine, 15 miles west of Deadwood, excused himself and drained a vial of poison. He was dead in a few minutes.

Hold Lumberback Funeral.

Chicago, April 13.—The funeral of D. H. Lumberback, retired millionaire and former street railway magnate, was held at his magnificent residence here, the body being taken to Philadelphia.

## WILL RAISE PRAIRIE DOGS.

Danville, Ky.—K. Poindester has returned from Oklahoma, where he secured a consignment of prairie dogs, which have been turned loose in the cliffs of Dix river. Mr. Poindester owns a large tract of land bordering on Dix river and expects to raise prairie dogs for their hides.

## KENTUCKY FARM LEASED

For Employment of Convicts—May Become Site of New Prison.

Frankfort, Ky.—Under the authority granted by the recent legislature the state prison commission has leased the farm of Mrs. Gilbert Mastin, two miles from this city, to be used two years as the farm for the Kentucky reformatory. The commission took an option on the farm of 460 acres at \$80 an acre, and will likely purchase it at the end of two years. The farm is conveniently located for the penitentiary, and will eventually become the site of a new reformatory. Additional land will be purchased, for it is probable that contract labor at the prisons in this state will be abolished in a few years. The Kentucky Highlands railroad passes through the Mastin farm and the Kentucky river flows by it, so that transportation by river and rail throughout the year is certain. Warden Wells expects to save the state \$50,000 in two years as a result of the lease of the farm, and feels that he can save enough in five years to buy and equip the farm.

## INSTITUTE AT CAMPBELLSVILLE.

Greensburg, Ky.—The Bible institute which is to be held at Campbellsville, April 18-23, is attracting much attention. Among the speakers will be Dr. E. M. Poteat, president of Furman university, Greenville, S. C.; H. L. Watts, Winona, Miss.; Dr. B. H. Dement, Louisville; Dr. J. W. Porter, editor of the Western Recorder, Louisville; H. W. McNeely, Orinda, Tenn.; Dr. J. T. Henderson, Bristol, Va., secretary of the Laymen's Missionary movement; Dr. J. W. Gillon, secretary State Missions of Tennessee, and Dr. H. L. Winburn, Louisville. The institute will be held at the Baptist church. The singing will be conducted by the Rev. E. W. Coakley, pastor of the Baptist church at Nicholasville.

## L. & N. TO MAKE IMPROVEMENTS

Frankfort, Ky.—The state railroad commission notified the citizens of Lagrange that the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company had agreed to remodel the passenger depot there at a cost of \$7,295. The L. & N. also will remodel the depot at Petroleum at a cost of \$1,938, and at Hadensville at a cost of \$1,388, and at Hadensville to satisfy the citizens of that place.

## "RED TOM" JURY IS DISCHARGED

Winchester, Ky.—The jury in the case of "Red Tom" Davidson, charged with complicity in the murder of Edward Callahan, former sheriff of Breathitt county, could not agree and was discharged at Winchester. Judge Benton immediately set the case for trial again on June 29.

## WILL HAVE ALL-NIGHT SERVICE

Louisville, Ky.—The "standardizing" commission that inspected the Louisville postoffice will recommend among other things that the finances be put in charge of the assistant postmaster and that an all-night service be instituted in the money-order and registry division.

## NAMESAKE IS WILLED FORTUNE.

Maysville, Ky.—By the will of President M. C. Kirk, of the Germania Fair Co., filed here for probate, he leaves the major portion of his \$75,000 estate, including 400 acres of blue grass land, to his cousin and namesake, Morris C. Kirk, of this city.

## LOSES \$10,000 ON "SURE THING."

Louisville, Ky.—H. G. Charles, of Dixie, reported to detectives that he lost \$10,000 to two strangers who persuaded him to bet on a "sure thing" horse race. Charles said the strangers left with the \$10,000 to get the winnings and never returned.

## FEAR BAND OF NIGHT RIDERS.

Greenville, Ky.—Fear stalks at the heels of men, women and children in the coal-mining district of Muhlenberg county. It is ever present, the menace being a band of silent men who ride at night, wreaking vengeance for real or fancied grievances. The situation has all but paralyzed business, and work at the mines of the Gibraltar Coal company has been entirely suspended.

## TRAINING FOR THE DERBY.

Louisville, Ky.—All the locally trained Kentucky Derby candidates are doing nice work at present at the two local courses, which, with continued fair weather, are daily improving in condition. Interest in the big race to be decided on the opening day of the New Louisville Jockey club spring meeting, which begins Saturday, May 9, is already at fever heat among turf followers and lovers of racing sport. The big event comes in for a great deal of discussion.

## DOROTHY ARNOLD WITH PARENTS?

District Attorney Jackson Says Long-Sought Girl Is at Father's Home.

## ISSUES WRITTEN STATEMENT

Pittsburgh Official Declares Girl Was Inmate of "House of Mystery"—Her Mind Being Weakened by Unprofessional Treatment.

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 13.—District Attorney Jackson created a sensation here when he issued a remarkable statement, declaring that Dorothy Arnold is now in her father's home in New York in a weakened condition and mentally unbalanced. Jackson declares that on the strongest kind of evidence he knows she returned to her home four months ago and that her parents are doing all they can to keep the matter quiet.

The district attorney said that the Arnold girl came to Pittsburgh immediately after her disappearance and was an inmate in the "house of mystery." As the result of an unprofessional operation, it is said, her mind was weakened and when she left the maternity home she wandered about the country for two years. Four months ago, Jackson said, the girl was found near New York and taken to her home by friends.

District Attorney's Statement.

District Attorney Jackson's statement follows:

"On the strongest kind of evidence I am able to state that Dorothy Arnold is at the present time in her own home in New York and that she is dying. She has been there for three or four months. I am positive that she was at one time an inmate of the 'house of mystery,' and that an illegal operation was performed on her. As the result of this operation her mind was weakened, and upon leaving the place she wandered about the country until a few months ago, when she was picked up by friends near New York and returned to her home."

Sensation Hourly Expected.

The district attorney also said that sensational developments are occurring hourly, but that they are of such a character that they will be kept secret until after a round-up of accused physicians and others connected with the operation that is alleged to have caused the death of Mrs. Myrtle Allison of Wilkinsburg, in the "house of mystery."

He asserted that he expected the county detectives would be called upon to serve the warrants within the next 24 hours.

Says District Attorney Lies.

New York, April 13.—The statement is absurd. It is a lie. I believe my daughter is dead. How can Mr. Jackson know she is here when he has remained in Pittsburgh, far from New York. I am preparing a letter to Mr. Jackson demanding that he tell me the evidence on which he makes such a wild statement. I will not make this letter public until I have consulted with my attorneys."

This statement was made by Dorothy Arnold's father, who was asked regarding the statement from Pittsburgh that District Attorney Jackson of that city had evidence that the missing girl had been in her home for two months.

Mr. Arnold invited the reporters to follow him through the Arnold home. The newspaper men went through the house from cellar to garret, but no sign of the missing heiress was in evidence.

After the search Arnold again demanded that Jackson be treated as a liar.

Questioned whether Miss Arnold, so far as the father knows, is anywhere else in this city, he repeated: "I believe my daughter is dead."

## ORDER AFFECTS 64,000 MEN

Soft Coal Mines in Central Pennsylvania Closed Down Pending Settlement of Wages Scale.

Philadelphia, April 13.—Orders to shut down at once practically all the soft coal mines in central Pennsylvania, employing about 64,000 men, were telegraphed by the Central Pennsylvania Bituminous Coal Operators' association. This action indicated that representatives of the operators and miners' union who have been trying to adjust a wage scale for the ensuing year have reached a deadlock.

Artist Shot During Battle.

New York, April 13.—During a battle between a night watchman and three burglars, a twenty-year-old youth, who described himself as John Jefferson, an artist, was shot through the head and removed to Bellevue hospital in a dying condition.

Mother Kills Children and Self.

New York, April 13.—Suffering from melancholia, Mrs. Elizabeth Diamond, aged thirty-two, living in Brooklyn, took her own life and the lives of her two children, Morris, aged five, and Dorothy, four, by gas poisoning.

Bennett Able to Travel.

Cairo, April 13.—James Gordon Bennett was so much better that it has been arranged to remove him on Tuesday to the Riviera.



## HOME MIXING OF FERTILIZERS

Process Simple and It Can Be Done Advantageously In Cases

### FARMERS SAVE IN GROUPS

One First Must Understand Needs of Soil To Be Treated and Requirements of Crop To Be Grown—Results Often Depend on Condition of Components.

(Geo. Roberts, Agronomist, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.)

The question is frequently asked of the Experiment Station, can fertilizers be properly mixed at home, and if so, what advantage is to be gained by home mixing?

In answer to the first part of the question, there is no doubt that fertilizers may be well mixed at home, provided the materials used are obtained in good mechanical condition. Most of them come in good condition, such as bone meal, tankage, acid phosphate, and dried blood. Some of them may come in a hard lumpy condition, such as sulfate of potash, muriate of potash and nitrate of soda. These latter materials could be bought under specifications requiring good mechanical condition, which could be produced by regrinding, if necessary.

There are small machines now made for grinding and mixing fertilizers, some small enough to be operated by hand, when only mixing is to be done. Home mixing can be more economically done by a group of farmers buying together their materials in carload lots direct from the producer or wholesale dealer, and using a small power mixer. Yet an individual may make large savings by mixing on a floor with a shovel.

#### Process Is Simple.

There is no difficulty in thoroughly mixing fertilizers with a shovel, as has been repeatedly shown. Concrete requires more thorough mixing than fertilizers and is more difficult to mix. Yet most of it is done with shovels.

After having decided upon the formula to be used, the process is very simple. A tight floor of convenient size is required. Put down the bulk-size material first in a layer of uniform thickness, following with the others in the order of their bulk. Begin at one end of the pile and shovel the materials back, turning and mixing each shovelful as much as possible. Repeat the operation until an even mixture is secured.

No filler need be used, and one need not worry about the percentage formula. The proper basis for making a formula is to determine how much nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are desired per acre, and to use enough materials to give these amounts. The Experiment Station will furnish literature giving the composition of the various fertilizing materials.

#### Soil Must Be Studied.

For example, suppose a farmer wishes to use a fertilizer which would supply the full amount of the above-named elements contained in 1,000 pounds of tobacco, including the whole plant, namely, 32 pounds of nitrogen, 8 pounds of phosphoric acid and 44 pounds of potash. This would require 50 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate.

206 pounds nitrate of soda, or 275 pounds of dried blood.

This is used merely for illustrative purposes, as one would hardly use such a formula in a soil deficient in phosphorus, as most Kentucky soils are except in the Bluegrass region. When the soil is deficient in phosphorus a larger amount of the acid phosphate should be used in such a mixture, any not less than 200 pounds. In the central Bluegrass region the acid phosphate may well be entirely dispensed with. This shows the necessity for understanding one's soil as well as the crop he wishes to grow.

#### Question of Saving.

As to the second part of the question, What advantage is to be gained by home mixing? The answer is, none, if the farmer can get the kind of mixture he wants at a reasonable price, for manufacturers with large, well equipped plants can mix fertilizers at minimum expense. The cost of mixing is a small item, being less than \$1 per ton. But do they furnish mixed fertilizers as cheaply as the farmer can mix them for himself? In 1909 the writer made an extended investigation of the selling price of fertilizers of different grades offered on Kentucky retail markets. The most common fertilizer on the market was what is called 2-3-2 formula, which means 1.65 per cent of nitrogen (which is equivalent to 2 per cent ammonia) 8 per cent of phosphoric acid and 2 per cent of potash. The average selling price of this fertilizer at the time of the investigation was \$26.81 per ton. But it was found selling as high as \$30 per ton.

The following amount of materials would be required to furnish the plant

food contained in a ton of this composition:

1,143 lbs. of 14 per cent acid phosphate worth.....	\$ 8.00
215 lbs. of nitrate of soda.....	6.45
84 lbs. of sulfate of potash worth.....	2.30

1,442 lbs. of materials worth.....\$16.75

These prices are based upon \$17 per ton for 14 per cent acid phosphate, \$30 per ton for nitrate of soda, and \$55 for sulfate of potash, which are retail prices for these materials, but they may be bought at lower rates in larger quantities from wholesale dealers or manufacturers.

#### Weight Not Criterion.

What worries some farmers is that the materials used do not weigh a ton. This is nothing to worry about. They contain the same amount of plant food as the ton of 2-3-2 mixture, and bags, freight and hauling are saved on 565 pounds in a ton, a saving on these items of 25 per cent.

Another very interesting study was the selling price of mixtures of acid phosphate and potash. These are mixtures of two very simple materials, acid phosphate and sulfate or muriate of potash.

It was found that the average composition of these mixtures was 10 per cent of available phosphoric acid and 2.83 per cent of potash, and that the average selling price was \$22.30 per ton.

1,420 pounds of 14 per cent acid phosphate and 120 pounds of sulfate of potash would give the amount of phosphoric acid and potash in a ton of the average composition named, and could be purchased for about \$13.30. The cost of mixing should certainly not be more than \$1.00 per ton.

#### Limestone Good Filler.

If a filler is desired, limestone ground to pass a sieve of ten meshes to the inch may be used and it will have a beneficial effect on the availability of the acid phosphate used in the mixture, but there is little danger of first-class materials getting in poor mechanical condition after being mixed.

The only object in mixing fertilizers is to save time in application. The writer's opinion is that mixed fertilizers should be used only in a limited way for the purpose of "stimulating" the crop, or giving it a good "start." If the soil is deficient in phosphorus large quantities of phosphate of some form should be used broadcast and well worked into the soil. The same statement may be made for potash. Nitrogen should be obtained by the growing of legumes. Nitrogen used in mixed fertilizers with fall sown crops is of little effect. It is better to use some soluble form of nitrogen, such as nitrate of soda or sulfate of ammonia, as a top dressing, when spring growth begins.

Readers are referred to Bulletin No. 140 of the Kentucky Experiment Station. Literature on soil fertility will be furnished upon application to the Station.

## POTATO PLANTING TIME

(T. R. Bryant, Superintendent Agricultural Extension, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.)

It will soon be time to plant potatoes. Some say that Irish potatoes should be planted on St. Patrick's day, but whether we are able to get them in that early or not it would be well to look into the matter of good seed at once. This is especially important this season on account of the great prevalence of potato diseases that infested Kentucky last summer.

Seed should have been selected at digging time and crated during the winter, but if you did not do this and do not intend to buy seed, go over those on hand, selecting only the smooth, firm, sound tubers of good shape, discarding those that show any signs of rot or that have been very near an affected tuber. Do not dare to plant potatoes in ground that was in potatoes last season and that developed any kind of disease, as it is almost sure to recur.

There is probably little difference in merits between the northern grown seed and the home grown second crop. A good plan is to buy seed of either of these kinds every other year and save seed from this crop for the following year. A better plan is to grow a second crop for seed each year.

## KEEP RATS AND MICE OUT OF CORN CRIBS

(E. J. Kinney, Assistant Agronomist, Kentucky Experiment Station.)

It would be very interesting to know the actual number of bushels of corn that are destroyed by rats and mice in Kentucky each year. Every farmer who keeps corn in cribs, however, knows that the loss is very heavy.

Undoubtedly the most effective cribs are the all metal cribs, which are manufactured by several firms in the United States. There is no possible chance with these cribs of rats or mice gaining an entrance unless the door has been accidentally left open. These cribs are very desirable but quite expensive. The common method of making cribs rat and mouse proof and one which is followed by careful farmers, is to elevate the crib on posts so that the rodents will have difficulty in obtaining a foothold to gnaw through the crib floor. These posts may be of wood, or ordinary sewer pipe filled with concrete. These concrete filled pipes should be rested on concrete foundations with the flange end down.

## HAS DONE GOOD WORK

RECORD OF THE "SAFETY FIRST" MOVEMENT.

Not Alone on Railroad Lines, but Wherever Hazardous Work Is Performed, Employees Have Been Quick to See Its Value.

When the "safety first" movement, adopted a little more than two years ago by one of our great railroad corporations, has reduced by nearly 22 per cent the number of fatalities on its line, is it any wonder that nearly all the railroads in the United States and Canada have kept it up and made it a watchword among their employees? Not only on railroads but in factories and iron mills, and, in fact, wherever there is hazardous work to be performed, no matter what the nature of it may be, the movement is spreading.

The business of transportation requires that more than ordinary precaution should be taken to safeguard operation from accidents, and while in all railroad operation the safety of passengers is the first consideration, the problems presented in protecting employees in many respects are identical, and in safeguarding the latter the safety of the public is also largely secured. It is really not a question of safeguard, but more of intelligent caution constantly exercised.

The aim of the "safety first" movement is to teach each employee a sense of personal responsibility not altogether for his own safety but also for the safety of his fellow employees. It teaches every man in the service so to safeguard the operation of the railroad that he works for that accidents of every kind shall be as few as human foresight can make them.

Workmen themselves are in a large part to blame for the many accidents when they do not exercise the care and caution required to prevent accidents. They should be taught to avoid carelessness at all hazards.

Too many men in railroad service care nothing for the public's interest or their employers'; all they seem to think of is the least work, no matter how it is done. It is this class of men who are responsible for the awful statistics which show that one railroad employee out of every thirteen and one trainman out of every eight are killed in the United States every year.

The problem of personal injury is complicated by the multiplication of safety devices, for this average holds good even when perfect equipment is in use. Safety devices undoubtedly help, but it must always be remembered that the most important part of the train service is the man behind the steam power. It is the human element that counts most in railroad work.

It is the object of the "safety first" movement to reduce the number of personal injuries among railroad men by encouraging the spirit of co-operation between the men and officials of the railroad companies. When rules are drafted by railroad officials for the safety of its employees, it is in the long run to the advantage of the employee to obey them, although it may seem at the time irksome.

#### State Railway Troubles.

Complaints have been made for some time past of the unsatisfactory financial management of the Belgian state railroads, and now the traffic management also appears to have broken down. From all parts of the country there are accounts of delayed passenger trains and of the detention of consignments of freight for three or four days, or even a week, because of the overcrowding of the lines. Various causes are assigned for the breakdown—discontent among the engine drivers, malingering in view of the fact that they receive full pay during illness, the substitution of inexperienced men for the absentees, promotion for political reasons, instead of by merit, and the inefficiency of the engines and rolling stock, or neglect to keep them in good condition.

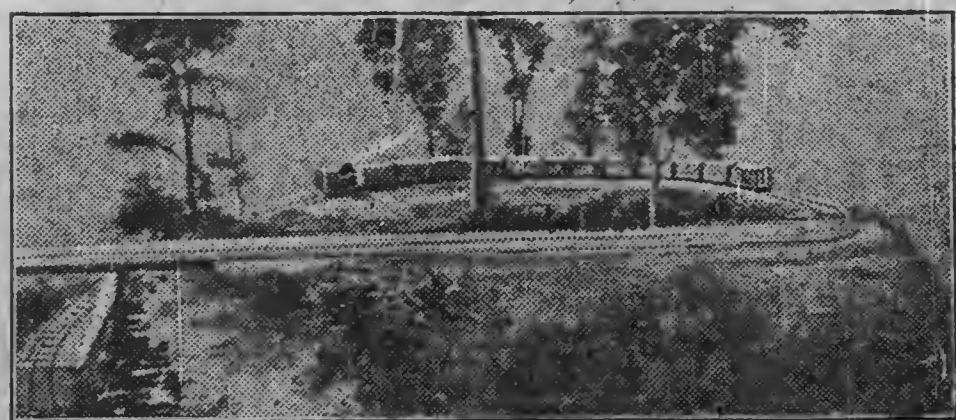
#### Italian Starts Railroads.

The total mileage of state railways in Italy June 30, 1912, was 8,286. Although 14.5 miles were added during the year, the same number of miles of road was abolished.

#### Rocket More Like Plaything.

George Stephenson's engine, the Rocket, weighed four and a half tons, while a modern engine weighs as much as 100 tons.

## SHORT CURVE ON HIMALAYAN RAILROAD



A SHARP LOOP ON AN INDIAN RAILWAY.

The railroad from Calcutta to Darjeeling, the summer capital of the province of Bengal, is an interesting engineering feat from one end to the other. Three standard gauges are maintained in three separate sections; one of five feet six and one-half inches, one of three feet three inches, and on the 51 miles from Siliguri to Darjeeling, one of two feet. It is on this latter section that the extremely sharp loop shown in the photograph is made, the curve having a radius of but 58 feet.—Popular Mechanics.

## MEANS OUTLAY OF MILLIONS

What It Would Cost the Country's Railroads to Replace Wooden Cars With Steel Ones.

That it will cost the railroads \$614,619,100 to comply with the proposed federal law requiring them to replace their present wooden passenger equipment with steel cars is the statement contained in a bulletin issued by a special committee on relations of railway operation to legislation which represents all of the leading rail lines in the country.

The annual interest charge on this amount at 5 per cent. would total \$30,730,955. According to the committee, the construction of wooden passenger equipment practically has ceased, and rapid strides are being made toward fully equipping railways with either steel or steel underframes.

Reports received by the committee from 247 companies operating 227,764 miles of track, disclose that between January 1 and July 1 of the present year orders were placed for 1,140 passenger equipment vehicles, including postal, mail, baggage, passenger, express, tourist, sleeping, dining and business cars, says the Railway Reporter and Traveler's News. Specifications for 1,064, or 93.3 per cent., of these cars provide for all steel construction, while the remaining cars have steel underframes.

A table prepared by the committee shows that of 1,880 passenger equipment vehicles acquired in 1909 by the rail lines, 26 per cent. were built of steel, 22.6 per cent. had steel underframes and 51.4 per cent. were constructed of wood.

In 1912 the railroads purchased 2,660 cars for passenger service, and of the total 68.7 per cent. were of steel and only 10.4 per cent. of wood. A comparison of the number of steel passenger equipment cars in use January 1, 1910, and January 1, 1913, shows that there is an increase during that period of 1,055 per cent.

## BIG FACTOR IN RAILROADING

Effective Work That Has Been Done by the Master Car Builders' Association.

That every railroad does not live up to itself alone is due to a large measure to the work of the Master Car Builders' association. One could hardly imagine the chaotic condition in which we would find railroading had there been no association to do what has been done by the master car builders.

We all recognize the value of the work of this association. Even the United States government through its military department and officials, has shown that it appreciates the far-reaching effect of what has been accomplished.

The letters "M. C. B." if they stand for anything, stand for just that which is opposed to chaos, and are synonymous with system, economy and operation.

Without the M. C. B. rules of interchange, freight traffic would become a tangled, impossible unraveling; without M. C. B. standards, the expense of car maintenance would be doubled; without M. C. B. recommended practice, not only would we be making no progress, but as railroads we would be going backward.

#### To Make Travel Safer.

A new device for greater safety of railroad travel has been tested by an eastern line and the test is declared to have been entirely successful. It is an airbrake system that can be operated with either pneumatic or electric control, and it can stop a train of 12 steel passenger cars and locomotive, all weighing nearly 1,000 tons, running with a speed of 60 miles an hour, within 1,000 feet, or the length of the train. Emergency application of high speed brakes now in general use would bring the same train to a stop in 1,600 to 1,800 feet. It is claimed for the new device that it can stop the same train going at 30 miles an hour in 200 feet.

#### 'Yieldable Extension' Cars.

A western car manufacturer is building "yieldable extension" railroad cars, which, it is asserted, will greatly lessen the danger to life and limb in railroad accidents. The cars are especially constructed, with a framework which is designed to yield and to a certain extent telescope under a severe shock, instead of going to pieces, while remaining rigid under ordinary bumps, such as would be received in everyday use by the coupling of cars or the sudden application of the emergency brakes.

## READING TEST SURE

IMMIGRATION BILL CONTAINING LITERACY CLAUSE CERTAIN TO BECOME LAW.

### PRESIDENT WILL SIGN IT

Although Personally Opposed to the Clause, the Executive Will Pay Heed to the Wishes of Congress.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—Some weeks ago it was said in these dispatches that before many months had elapsed adult aliens seeking admission to the United States would be tested as to their ability to read. This was written with full knowledge that President Wilson would prefer that the literacy test should be excluded from the law. Members of congress who seemingly are in a position to know Mr. Wilson's mind on the subject now seem to have no doubt that the measure will get his signature. It is virtually certain that neither senate nor house will insist that the literacy clause be excluded from the pending legislation.

Senators and representatives who oppose the literacy test as a part of the immigration bill still believe that because of its presence in the measure President Wilson, will interpose his veto. The friends of the test clause in congress, however, are insistent in their belief that the measure will get the president's signature.

The division of opinion with friend on one side and foe on the other makes it appear that the wish is father to the thought in each case. Perhaps it is, but the accumulating evidence is that while the president personally is opposed to submitting aliens to the reading test, he will sign the bill with the objectionable clause included.

#### Ask Reading Test.

The legislatures of Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia and Vermont and of several other states have adopted resolutions asking congress to impose a reading test on adult aliens seeking admission to this country. The great labor organizations, the largest organizations of farmers both of the North and South, and other organizations all over the country have been petitioning the lawmakers for years to put the "reading test" on the statute books. It looks today as if it were to be given a place there.

It is said in Washington that President Wilson, while personally opposed to the literacy test, has made up his mind that he should pay heed to the wishes of congress and especially to a report made by the commission which spent four years investigating and studying in this country and in Europe the whole immigration subject. The report of the commission was made to congress some time ago. The majority of the commission favored not only a writing test as "the most feasible simple method of restricting undesirable immigration."

Strong feeling, bitter feeling, in fact, is expressed by some members of congress against the reading test. The basic argument of opponents of the literacy clause is that this country will be untrue to its traditions and to the spirit in which the republic was founded if it shall refuse admittance to men and women otherwise fit for citizenship simply because they cannot read. These opponents of the literacy test say that economic considerations ought not to weigh against an effort to maintain a true democracy.

Other representatives and senators feel that the influx of the ignorant is lowering the standard of life and the standard of character of American workmen and they use the report of the commission to bulwark their arguments. Here is a paragraph from the commission's report which is quoted freely and which was used in the first attempt to bring President Wilson into sympathy with the movement for a literacy test:

#### Monopolize Unskilled Labor.

"It is certain that southern and eastern European immigrants have almost completely monopolized unskilled labor activities in many of the more important industries. This phase of the industrial situation was made the most important and exhaustive feature of the commission's investigation, and the results show that while the competition of these immigrants has had little, if any, effect on the highly skilled trades, nevertheless, through lack of industrial progress and by reason of large and constant reinforcement from abroad, it has kept conditions in the semi-skilled and unskilled occupations from advancing."

The commission which studied the immigration question was appointed at the instance of the opponents of the literacy test. The report, which the members turned in of course was a bitter disappointment to the men who were instrumental in securing the commission's appointment. They probably had expected a different kind of result. President Wilson, if he signs the bill, as appearances indicate that he will, probably will be moved to forego his own inclinations largely because of the findings made by a commission of men who, it is said, went to their work single-heartedly and with no view except that of discovering the facts.

If the bill passes in its present form and is signed by the president it will give a basis in reason for the murmurings of men who think that Americans of today are departing from the path outlined by their fathers for their walking.

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

### LESSON FOR APRIL 19.

#### COST OF DISCIPLESHIP.

LESSON TEXT.—Luke 14:25-35. GOLDEN TEXT.—"Whoever would save his life shall lose it; and whoever shall lose his life for my sake shall find it." Matt. 16:25.

While this discourse is recorded only by St. Luke, still there are many things mentioned here to which our Lord made reference on other occasions. Last Sunday's Easter lesson made a break in the sequence of lessons we have been following, and shall follow for several succeeding Sundays. Leaving the chief Pharisee's house wherein he criticized both host and guests, "great multitude" followed our Lord. Turning, he uttered some of the severest and yet the most wonderful words that ever fell from his lips, as we shall see if we follow all of this part of our lesson series.

#### Multitude Rebuked.

I. A Caution, vv. 25. On another occasion, John 6:26, Jesus rebuked the multitude which followed him. This multitude who pressed about him did not realize what was involved in a true following. They were influenced by the psychology of the crowd, and did not count the cost. Jesus does not mean that our discipleship will lessen our love for our kin (Eph. 5:25, 28-31; 6:1-4), but as compared with our love for him it is aversion. See Matt. 10:37; Phil. 3:7, 8; Ps. 73:25, 26. Aversion is to turn aside, and the Master told us that those who shall turn aside thus shall have an abundant reward, see Mark 10:28-30. Jesus Christ must be supreme in a Christian's affections. He who freely gave his own self (John 3:16, Phil. 2:8) has a right to demand a like devotion to himself, and as men have approached nearest to such a consecration he has exalted them. The Cross means the shame, sorrow, pain and death of self and all that lies in the pathway of loyalty and devotion to him. II Tim. 3:12, Acts 14:22.

II. A Challenge, vv. 27-32. (1) The instruction, v. 27. As if to make this caution more solemn, Jesus sets before the multitude the manner of his approaching death and the condition of discipleship. He here lays down the first declaration of the severe terms of discipleship, but explains the meaning of his words. There is a new meaning of this passage suggested by the Revised Version of v. 33, "so likewise" is rendered, "so therefore." Our Lord does certainly insist that those who build a tower or conduct a war must count the cost; so, likewise, they who follow him. But by this change the opposite thought is suggested, viz., that those who follow him must do so whatever the cost may be. (2) The illustrations, (a) The builder of a tower, vv. 28, 30, and (b) The King at war, vv. 31, 32. Too often we present to men what is to be gained by Christian discipleship. The gain does outweigh the cost, but as wise builders we must present the cost side of the transaction.

#### Homely Illustrations.

III. The Conclusion, vv. 33-35. We have already indicated the conclusion towards which Jesus was leading with terrific logic, and by looking back to the first verse of the lesson we see what it was he was seeking to impress upon the minds of the thoughtless multitude. Again the Master uses one of those homely illustrations gathered from the common experiences of life which he employed so frequently to amplify or to drive home a great truth. There must be quality as well as devotion to this discipleship. Salt preserves from corruption, seasons insipidity, freshens and sweetens. These qualities are referred to abundantly by Scriptural writers. Salt is highly prized in the East. The natural man is presented also as being corrupt, Gen. 6:11; 8:21; Ps. 14:2, 3; Eph. 2:1-3. The remedy for this is the active presence of his disciples among their fellows. The true disciple is like salt with a good savor. On the other hand, salt that has lost its savor is not even fit for a dung-hill, but is thrown out and trodden under foot of men. So our Lord sets aside that disciple of his who has lost his usefulness. This expresses our Lord's contempt and scorn of those who lack, not merely a certain kind of character, but those whose profession and appearance would indicate a better expectation.

This lesson presents the severity of the claims of Jesus. Irresistibly he drew the multitudes to himself. Witness the crowd following him as he leaves the house of the ruler. But he paused and by his teaching sifted them, and seemingly made it difficult to follow him.

What is the purpose of discipleship? It means co-operation. The work of the King is to build and to battle, so the disciple must weld both sword and trowel. He must set aside his interests and devote himself and all of his strength to the work and the warfare. We must not, as has been intimated, allow ourselves to imagine that these sayings of Jesus conflict with his tender words about the home or of men coming to him for rest (Matt. 11:28-30). The ultimate end of discipleship is that the surging restlessness of the multitude shall indeed find rest in him.

## THE KITCHEN CABINET

FAILURE is often the turning point, the pivot of circumstance that awakes us to a higher level. Life is not really what comes to us, but what we get out of it. —Jordan.

### LET NOTHING BE LOST.

In the miracle which is recorded in the Gospels, the fact that after the feast there were gathered up 12 baskets full, and they were told to do this in economy. Even the Creator of all things in his wonderful providence to us expects us to use our blessings with care against needless waste.

Many people fall in economy because they do not know how to save, and, of course, there are those who are "penny wise and pound foolish."

Food is not the only article of importance in the great make-up of things.

Energy, good temper, good looks and the joy of living should not be wasted by trifling things which seem, but are not at all important.

Stinginess is degrading, and waste is sin; a wise oversight of expenditure of self, time and money is an honorable and just employment for every woman.

The Waste of Food.—A stock pot for soups is a wonderful saver and will prove a great help in planning the day's menu. The water in which rice or macaroni and any bits of over meat and bones can be cooked together until a jelly is formed. The inch or two of steak, the half cup of peas, the tablespoonful or two of string beans, in fact almost any kind of food may go into the soup pot with good results. At night strain the soup into a bowl and set on ice; in the morning skim off the fat, which should be saved for the various cooked dishes, and you will then have a foundation for various kinds of soups.

Bits of butter left on the plates or from the butter balls which look messy can be saved for the various needs in cooking.

Scraps of pastry, if kept on ice, may be rolled out, cut in squares, sprinkled with cinnamon and sugar and baked, and will make a nice little cake to serve with a light dessert. Or if cut very small without putting on any sugar or cinnamon, and when baked brown may be used as croutons in soup.

Take stale bread and cut into small squares or fancy shapes, and put into a jar to keep from the air. When croutons are wanted for soup, dip them in melted butter and brown in the oven. They thus make most attractive croutons.

Nellie Maxwell.

### Pekin Duck Eggs

At Madison County Poultry Show, Dec. 10-13, 1913, we won 1st and 2nd Cock, 1st and 2nd Hen; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Cocker. Our first pen is headed by "Kentucky Choice" first cockerel, mated to six hens all winners. Eggs \$1.00 per 12.

Geo. B. DeJarnette, Phone 463-3, Richmond, Ky. R R 4

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# IDEAS for HOME BUILDERS

By WM. A. RADFORD

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 127 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

The well-to-do suburban builder is getting rather particular about the kind of a house he puts up. It is not enough to simply provide comfortable shelter for his family and have room enough for all; but the general style and appearance of the house has to be given due thought so that it will work in well with its surroundings and conform in size and style to what his friends and neighbors consider necessary for his home. Something of spaciousness, dignity and hospitality has to be embodied in such a structure. The exact order of architecture to be used may not be prescribed—some of those details are left to the home builder himself and to his architect—but nevertheless, custom prescribes the quality and general character of the building.

One of the features that public opinion is coming more and more to require is that suburban dwellings should be as nearly fireproof or fire-resisting as possible. Fire protection in small towns and suburban localities is very seldom all that it should be. Common business sense directs that in such locations extra precautions should be taken, especially for residences, to make them as nearly fireproof as possible. This carries with it the obligation to build substantially and well, at the same time using as artistic a design as may be, so that the building which is to last for three or four generations will throughout all that time be a source of pride to the owner and an improvement to the neighborhood.

The design illustrated on this page will be found to fulfill all these conditions and to recommend itself as being at once dignified and attractive in appearance, substantial in construction and, using permanent materials, is as near fireproof as a residence can be made with practical success.

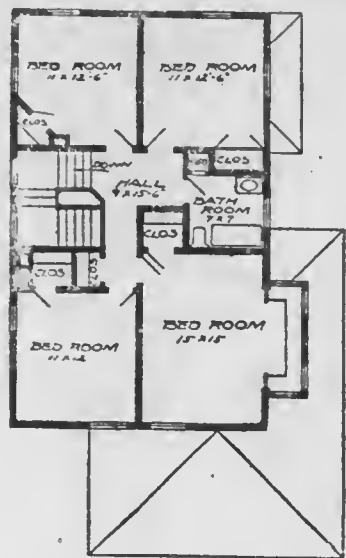
The general type of this house is of the popular brick veneer plaster combination which has proved

this way on the outside may be considered practically fireproof.

There is no combination of materials more pleasing to the eye than this high-grade face brick and the cement plaster in a harmonizing color. As far as warmth and freedom from dampness are concerned this form of construction insures the best possible results, and the expense is not very much greater than for an ordinary frame house covered with beveled siding.

The fact that this house has been built a number of times for \$4,000 and that, too, using good grade material and all equipment, including plumbing, heating and lighting, shows this to be an extremely economical design to build.

The hip roof, while being the most artistic and satisfactory type for this kind of a building, is also the most economical. The plan is very nearly square in general outline and so can be constructed and arranged to good

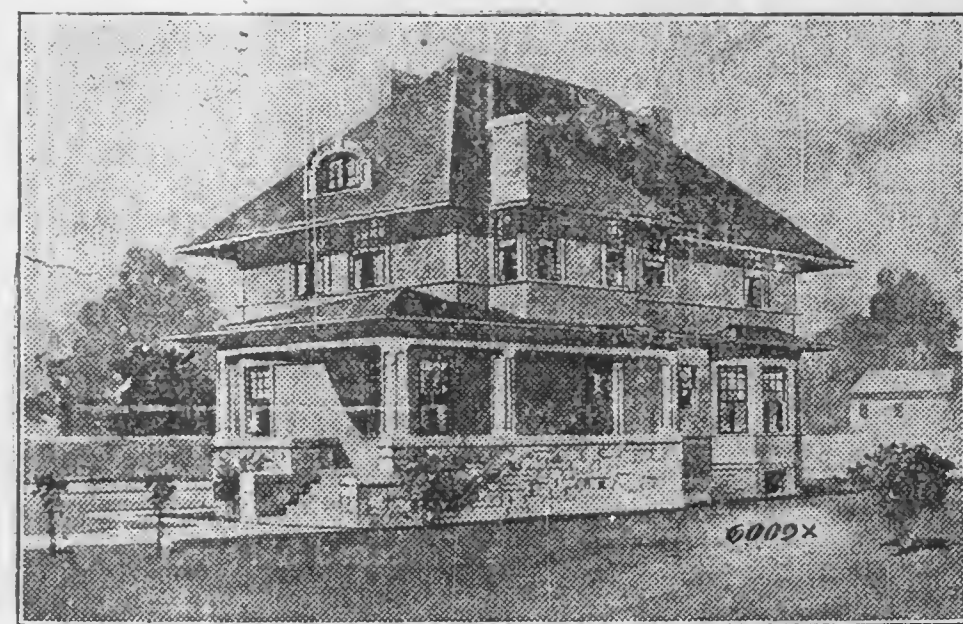


Second Floor Plan.

advantage without waste of time and material.

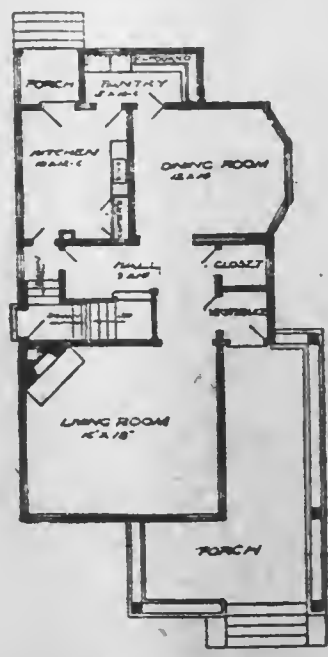
The floor plans show the desirable features of arrangement. Three fine rooms are provided on the first floor, besides the large porch and entrance hall. The living room is of the modern large-sized style with homelike fireplace. Attention is called to the convenient arrangement of dining room, pantry and kitchen.

On the second floor there are four good-sized bedrooms, with large closet



so satisfactory for suburban work during the past few years. Resting on a good foundation of squared stones cemented on the inside and made thoroughly waterproof, strong timber framework is erected in the ordinary way as for a well-constructed frame house. However, instead of the ordinary beveled siding, face brick is substituted, laid up in a four-inch wall and securely tied to the studding with galvanized iron wall ties every fifth course of the brick work and to every stud.

This veneering of brick reaches from the stone foundation course up



First Floor Plan.

to the line of the second story window sills. From there up to the eaves the siding is cement plaster on expanded metal lath. A slate roof completes the exterior fireproof armor. As the majority of fires originate from external hazards it will be seen that a building completely protected in

space attached. The bathroom is conveniently located. Altogether, this design is one of the most satisfactory for suburban and city use of any design executed this year. Home builders can get many good ideas from the study of these plans.

Not Much of a Mystery. Tenants of a certain apartment house were mystified on noticing two long poles with red rags dangling from the ends, attached to the front veranda.

"It's the surveyors," explained some. "Those things are surveyors' rods."

"It's housebreakers," opined others. "They've put those up to identify our house. They will come some night and rob it."

In their perplexity the tenants sought out the landlord.

"Do you know anything about those poles?" they asked.

The landlord did.

"I put them there myself," he said. "They're to scare off the sparrows."

The landlord, it developed, hated the small birds, and had improvised these "scarecrows" with the idea of frightening them away.

China's Great Wall intact. Few people realize what an almost perfect condition prevails along a large part of the great wall of China. The bricks of the parapet are as firm as ever, and their edges have stood the severe climatic conditions of north China with scarcely a break. The paving along the top of the wall is so smooth that one may ride over it with a bicycle, and the great granite blocks with which it is faced are smooth and as closely fitted as when put in place more than 2,000 years ago. The entire length of this wall is 1,400 miles, it is 22 feet high, and 20 feet in thickness. At intervals of 100 yards or so there are towers some 40 feet in height.—Popular Mechanics.

## BEST PAYING PULLETS

OPPORTUNITY OVERLOOKED FOR EARNING NEEDED CASH.

Average Farm Hen Producing an Average of Eighty Eggs Annually Returns No Profit—Three Most Important Points.

(By A. F. HUNTER, a Veteran Poultry Raiser.)

(Copyright, 1914.) Poultry rightly handled is the best paying live stock a farmer can keep, with the added advantage of a comparatively small investment in buildings and of both quick and constant cash returns. This is not true, however, of the average farm flocks, which produce no eggs in the fall and early winter and average, according to the last census, less than eighty eggs each in a year. Hens so kept pay no profit whatever if the cost of their food is considered.

It is pullets that produce an average of 150 eggs each in a year and produce a fair proportion of those eggs in late fall and winter, the season of highest prices and best profits, that are the money makers. It is remarkable that the farmers who would be most advantaged by a steady cash return from a flock of good hens are the most neglectful of this opportunity.

Good pullets which will produce an average of 150 eggs each and pay their owner a net profit of \$2 each in a year are not the common scrub hens of the farms; they are thoroughbred pullets, bred and reared for egg production, and so reared that they attain laying maturity in the first half of October. To the farmers who are used to getting no eggs in the fall and early winter this will seem an impossibility, but the thousands of farmers who are easily accomplishing it prove the fact.

To accomplish this the three chief points are to have the chicks hatched the first half of April, to keep the pullets steadily growing so that they reach laying maturity the first half of October and then that they be kept steadily laying by good care and good food. Six months is the normal time of growth of a healthy pullet. Six months forward from the first half of April is the first half of October, and the "rightly handled" pullets will be fully mature and laying before cold weather comes upon them. The chicks hatched one or two months later are checked in growth by the strong heat of summer and are about half mature when the cold of coming winter overtakes them. Such pullets lay the bulk of their eggs during the months of lowest prices and pay little or no profit. Thousands of farmers are making \$2 apiece profit yearly on their pullets, buying all of the good, and as the demand for fresh laid eggs increases more rapidly than the supply there is always room for others.

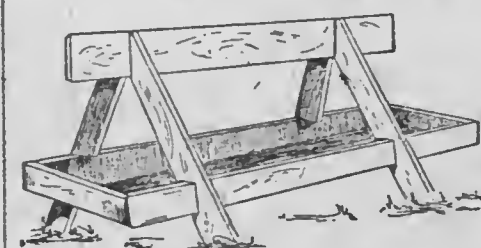
## GIVING TOO MUCH DRY FEED

Practice Generally Results First in Increased Egg Production, Then Fowls Are Affected.

While we do not advocate the use of wet mash in poultry feeding we believe that too often dry feed is fed too heavily and too continuously to produce the best results; in fact, there is no doubt that a great deal of dry grain is fed for a considerable period, the birds often become seriously affected.

Some of the symptoms of continued dry feeding are: Weak neck; often birds appear to be paralyzed, losing the use of their legs; they become sleepy, and seem to lack strength to eat, although their appetites continue good.

Where the feeding is adopted, there should be plenty of succulent food to go with it. If the food contains too large a proportion of meat scraps with no green vegetables, the troubles described above are pretty sure to follow.



Simply Constructed Trough for Chicken Feeding.

low. Dry feeding generally results first in increased egg production, the birds appear to be in fine health and it is only after this kind of feed has been continued for a long time, that the bad results appear.

It is a fact, therefore, that if birds seem to thrive at first on dry feeding, it is not to be taken as indisputable evidence that they are thriving and can do without green food.

It is much more important to supply the birds plenty of green food along with dry grains and feed scraps, than when wet mash is fed.

## Young Turkey Like a Cat.

A young turkey is like a cat; its power of recuperation is remarkable. You are never sure that it is dead. They can often be picked up, to all purposes cold, inert corpses, and held in the hands and warmed, and then comes a gasp and a return to life, and the bird is quite ready for breakfast the next morning.

## Order Hatching Eggs Early.

Place hatching egg orders well in advance, so that you can be sure of a supply when you need it. This season there is likely to be a scarcity in most lines, so you'd better not delay.

## ROAD BUILDING

USE BURNED CLAY ON ROADS

Sticky or Plastic Qualities Are Destroyed and Bears Traffic in Wettest Kind of Weather.

(By OLIVER BENNOCK, Colorado Agricultural College.)

In some sections of the country the only material available from which roads can be constructed is clay. In such localities traffic is almost entirely impossible during the wet seasons, as the wheels of the heavy vehicles will sink to the hub.

In order to correct this condition, the United States office of public roads made the experiment of burning the clay. It was found that by burning the clay, even at a moderate heat, its



Entrance to Ute Pass, Near Manitou, Colo.—One of the Best Examples of Mountain Road Building in West.

sticky or plastic qualities are destroyed, so that even in the wettest weather it will bear traffic. This permits the firing of the clay along the entire length of the road, thus avoiding the cost of hauling it, and at the same time gaining the advantage of burning the foundation of the road as well as the material to be placed upon it.

Good solid wood is laid at intervals along the side of the road, about one cord for eight linear feet of roadbed, twelve feet wide. The road bed is first evenly graded and then plowed as deeply as practical. Furrows about four feet apart are then dug across the road and extended beyond the part to be burned on either side. The first course of cord wood is laid longitudinally, so as to fire a series of flues in which the firing is started. From 15 to 20 of these flues are fired at once. The rest of the cord wood is then placed on this flooring and then the clay is placed over the whole structure as evenly as possible, in a layer of not less than six to eight inches. This is tamped and rounded off, so that the heat will be held within the flues as long as possible.

After burning, the road is graded and rolled until the road bed is smooth and hard.

## GOOD ROADS AID SANITATION

If All Highways Were Improved There Would Be Appreciable Betterment of Public Health.

Friends of good roads should add to their usual arguments one which is not so frequently used, but is very important—namely, that good roads are direct aids to sanitation.

Weeds and other rank vegetable growths are prolific breeders of flies, mosquitoes and other disease-carrying insects. Sound road building causes the removal of weeds and similar trash. Weed and brush undergrowth by the roadside invite deposit of garbage and offal. Good roads do away with these disease-breeding agencies.

Good roads also prevent disease by providing good drainage. Many farms have no drainage except by ditches along the side of the road. Open ditches, clear of brush and debris, of hard surface and proper fall afford farms an opportunity to rid themselves of stagnant pools.

Oiling of roads destroys insect larvae. Dry, hard roads also enable pedestrians, especially the thousands of school children who, in country localities, walk quite a distance to and from school, to keep their shoes and stockings dry, thus preventing colds, and their frequent consequences, pneumonia and tuberculosis.

Logical tracing of effects to causes leaves no ground for doubt that if all the roads in the United States were good roads there would be appreciable betterment of the public health.

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## "Abe Martin" on Advertising

What's become o'th'ole-time merchant that used t' set a tubful o' dried apples an' a keg o' mackerel in front o' his store an' then go t' sleep?

Ever' feller that don't advertise hain't a fool, but very few fools advertise.

Th' feller that don't know how t' advertise is about as bad as th' feller that don't believe in it.

Folks are allus anxious t' see some-buddy they've read so much about, an' they'd be just as crazy t' see a clothes wringer er anything else under the same circumstances.—American Magazine.

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Successor to Vaugh & VanDevere

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# LIFE'S LITTLE JESTS



**Flattens Them Out.**  
William Dean Howells, at his country house in York Harbor, was admonishing a young novelist who, after writing a successful novel, had written only slight things.

Mr. Howells couched his admonition in terms of delicate originality. "Two critics," he said to the young man, "were discussing a certain author."

"His laurels," said the first critic, "already seem faded and bedraggled."

"That," the other critic agreed, "is because he has been resting on them."—Washington Post.

**Women's Societies.**  
Mr. Platt—What is this S. P. U. G. I hear so much about?  
Mrs. Platt—Oh, that's the Society to Prevent Useless Giving.  
"Well, they ought to change it to S. P. U. T."  
"What would that be?"  
"Society for Prevention of Useless Talking."

**It Ought To.**  
Bacon—Is your daughter interested in neighborhood improvement work?  
Egbert—Oh, yes.  
"What is she doing?"  
"Taking singing lessons."  
"Gee! I can't see how that's helping the neighbors much."  
"You can't? Doesn't it make 'em forget their other troubles?"

## HIS SCHEME.



Applicant—Give me a position as proofreader—we'll get along all right.  
Magazine Editor—What do you mean?

Applicant—Well, whenever you make any mistakes in the magazine, just blame it on me, and I'll never say a word.

**Better Than Crusading.**  
In the days of old the knights were bold, and minstrels went round thrumming; life was romantic then, I'm told, but me for modern plumbing.

**Some Rainbow.**  
Redd—Where did you get that necktie you've got on?  
Greene—My wife gave it to me for Christmas.

"But it's only got ten different colors in it."  
"I know it. They must have run out of colors when they were making it."

**No Merit in That.**  
Litigant—Your fee is outrageous. Why, it's more than three-fourths of what I recovered.

Lawyer—I furnished the skill and the legal learning for your case.  
Litigant—But I furnished the case.  
Lawyer—Oh, anybody can fall down a coal hole.—Stray Stories.

**Hard Work.**  
Church—Was that her pay envelope you just handed to your stenographer?  
Gotham—Yes.  
"How much was in it?"  
"Ten dollars."  
"You ought to raise her wages."  
"I just did. The \$10 was all I could raise."

**Don't Try.**  
"Isn't there any way of stopping these cyclones?" asked the Eastern man.  
"No," replied the Westerner; "the best way is to go right along with 'em."

**Faulty Construction.**  
Bacon—Who is the bowlegged man?  
Egbert—Oh, he's one of our self-made men.  
"Well, say, isn't there any law against faulty construction in your town?"

**Expected Soon.**  
Customer—Have you the new edition of Peppy's Diary?  
Assistant—Oh, no, sir, next year's diaries haven't come down yet.—London Opinion.

## TO HAVE AND TO HOLD.

An eager but ragged lad stood in the lobby of a theater Saturday night, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. After a while he summoned up enough courage to approach the haughty beauty who presides at the ticket booth.  
"Say," asked the kid, "if I buy a ticket now will it be good Sunday night or Monday?"  
"Sure," answered the lady. "Them tickets ain't for reserved seats. They're good any time. But whadda you wanta buy one now for? Why don't you wait till you come to the show?"  
"Say," confided the kid, "if I take a nickel home wid me, me ma will get it. I better buy the ticket now."

**Somewhat Mixed.**  
"You would scarcely believe," said Silas, "what an effect vision at a distance has on sex. Last summer I went to Boston with my two uncles and we visited Bunker Hill monument. They were afraid to go up it, but I did so while they waited below. When I got to the top and looked down, I'll be blowed if my uncles didn't look just like ants."

## STUNGI



Mrs. Gottrox—You never loved me. You just married me for money.  
Gottrox—Yes, and got green goods!

**Soaring.**  
Things are surely going up; life's struggle's growing bitter. Eggs are as high as sharks be. Silt skirts becoming blitter.

**The Law of Chance.**  
May Kissam—I'm afraid papa would make a scene if he came home and found you here.  
Jack Willing—I just left him at the club; he won't be home very early.  
May Kissam—How do you know?  
Jack Willing—He was 200 in the hole when I left.—Punch.

**Some Progress.**  
"My, but you men build rapidly," said an old lady to a contractor.  
"Six weeks ago you began digging the foundation to this house and now you are putting in the lights."  
"Yes, ma'am," replied the contractor, "and next week the livers will be in."

**Place for Everything.**  
"Where shall I put this copy of 'Pilgrim's Progress'?" asked a domestic who was assisting her newly married mistress to arrange a new library.  
"Why," replied the young housekeeper, "of course that goes with the books on travel."

**Sympathetic.**  
Old Veterans—The winter that we camped around Petersburg was the most severe that I ever experienced.  
Sympathetic Lady—Ah, your sufferings must have been intense.  
Old Veteran—Yes, madam, they surely were in tents.

## COULDN'T WAIT.



Green—Oh! well, I believe Shallow-pate is pretty sure to get ahead in time.  
Wise—I know, but he needs one right away.

**A Statement Verified.**  
"I cannot sing the old songs," said a man to a woman.  
Why did she take such vocal pains to prove that she was right?

**Wave of Crime.**  
"I have a fine idea for a crime play," "Go to it!"  
"There is just one point to consider."  
"What is that?"  
"Would I have to pay any royalties to the county if I dramatized the proceedings of the grand jury?"

**About Time.**  
Church—I see Los Angeles now has six clergymen enrolled as special police officers.  
Gotham—I suppose they can wake the fellows who go to sleep on the benches on Sundays.

# Horticultural Points



## FEW USES OF LIME-SULPHUR

In Order to Make This Spray Most Effective It Is Necessary to Know How to Apply It.

(By W. H. WICKS, Horticulturist, Idaho Experiment Station.)  
Most of our orchardists realize the value of lime-sulphur as a spray. In order to make this spray the most effective it is necessary to know how, when and for what trouble to apply it. The list of pests to combat with winter strength lime-sulphur, just as the leaves are falling from the trees in the fall are as follows:

Apple canker, aphids, eggs, moss and lichens, pear leaf blister mite, rabbits, and field lice, red spider eggs, ten caterpillar eggs, woolly aphids.

Some orchardists have found it has been entirely satisfactory to spray for these pests in the spring before the buds open with winter strength of lime-sulphur. Conditions govern the time of application.

The following list of nests may be successfully combated by applying lime-sulphur, winter strength, in the spring, while the buds are swelling:

Bud moth, eggs of apple aphids, eggs of red spider, green peach aphids, grape rot and anthracnose, mildews (apple and rose), moss and lichens, oyster shell scale, peach leaf curl, peach moth, pear leaf blister mite, rabbits and mice, San Jose scale, scurfy scale, twig borer, woolly aphids.

All spraying should be systematically and thoroughly done. Test both the commercial and home-made lime-



**A Good Spray Wagon for Use Between Grape Vines.**

sulphur with the hydrometer before using to secure the correct strength. The plant must be completely covered with the winter strength lime-sulphur in order to insure satisfactory results. Get every portion from the ground to tip of twigs by spraying from the top downward. Get the spray into the bud scales and crevices.

## PICKED UP IN THE ORCHARD

Sharp Chisel Is Convenient Tool for Trimming Trees—Low-Headed Apple Tree Is Popular.

A very convenient tool for trimming trees is a sharp chisel with a two-inch blade inserted in a long stiff handle. In cutting large limbs strike the end of the handle with a mallet. Do not cut off fruit spurs in pruning and do not let the itinerant tree butcher do it either.

Some people claim that the use of nitrogenous fertilizers cause rot in grapes. Experiment, however, show that vines in poor soil are less vigorous and much more susceptible to rot.

A low-headed apple tree is becoming more popular every year. It should reach just high enough so that all the fruit can be picked from a five-foot step-ladder.

I believe that foot pruning of fruit trees kills more orchards than all insect pests combined. Where a tree has grown up with its trunk checked by the rays of the sun by its low-growing limbs, which later are removed to allow close planting to the trees, the hot sun will kill ninety-nine out of every one hundred. (E. W. Greer.)

If you are thinking of starting a new orchard write to your state experiment station, describe the quality of your soil, location and ask for a list of varieties best adapted to your conditions.  
If your peach trees next spring look as if they had been winter killed, do not be in a hurry to cut them down. They may come out surprisingly well. Find out what your soil is good for. It may be that fruit would be better than any other crop.

## Filler Trees.

Personally, I believe the best way to handle fillers is to plant the same type of fruit, as peaches with peaches, apples with apples. Dwarf pears are becoming popular as fillers and can often be used in apple orchards. The trouble is the average man is not provided with sufficient nerve to cut out trees when they begin to crowd, and as a result he allows the crowding of trees to continue until the orchard is often ruined.—C. I. Lewis, Oregon Station.

**Remedy for Blight.**  
Careful pruning and care of the orchard will check or entirely eliminate blight.

If you have an old piano which you can not play, come to the Richmond Piano Company at Yeager's Jewelry Store and see their line of superior pianos and piano players, and trade in your old piano for a player-piano and have some music in your home.

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## BRUSH HOLDER MADE USEFUL

Most Convenient Article Invented by Illinois Man, Enables Painter to Reach Long Distance.

Painters, janitors, porters, house-maids and heads of families who like to do the painting themselves will find the extension brush holder invented by an Illinois man a most convenient article. It will enable them to reach points that otherwise could be reached only by means of a ladder or by more or less dangerous climbing, and will thus not only save the user trouble, but will eliminate an element of danger. A metal head is made to fit over the end of a pole, which can



Useful Brush Holder.

be as long as is needed for the work to be done. The upper part of the head has a hinged-holding device in which the handle of the brush is placed and held firm by a thumb screw. This holding portion is also hinged to the lower part of the head and adjustable upon it, so that it may be turned at any angle at which it is desired to use the brush and held there by a screw.

## NEW TRADES ARE TAKEN UP

Advent of Steel Sleeping Cars Throws Many Wood Workers Out of Jobs at Pullman Shops.

An apt illustration of reduction in the premium on skill required of the industrial worker is found at Pullman by Graham Romeyn Taylor, who writes in the Survey:

The advent of the steel car threw wood carving, cabinetmaking and many other skilled crafts on the scrap heap and substituted metal work, demanding distinctly shorter training. Steel sleepers were first made about 1907. This year not a single one of wood is being manufactured. Of the ordinary coaches built on contract for railroads about 75 per cent. are steel body and wooden interior finish, 15 per cent. are all steel and only 10 per cent. are of wood. More would probably be made entirely of steel but for the difficulty experienced in heating them.

"When the steel construction began all the older and skilled employees were encouraged to learn the newer trades, and officials say that many of the cabinetmakers readily adapted themselves to the changed conditions, utilizing much of their old skill in the steel cabinet work. But they frankly admit that the great amount of semi-skilled work, such as the assembling, erecting and riveting of the steel cars, has borne hard on the older employees, who cannot 'stand the racket.' Slaves, who 'don't seem to have any nerves,' take these jobs. What this means for the older employees was vividly pointed out by a Dutch tradesman in Roseland, who said that when the steel car work came in about 200 members of the Dutch church he attended left, saying that the change of trades was too much for them."

## NOTES OF INDUSTRY AND MECHANICS

It takes the constant labor of 60,000 persons to make matches for the world.

Birmingham is the greatest jewelry manufacturing center of the United Kingdom.

Gas Pipes are being made in France from paper, compressed, dried and varnished.

The largest gold mines in the United States east of the Black Hills are in North Carolina.

The world's silk crop last year, according to French estimates, was the largest ever produced.

A new type of vacuum bottle is so constructed that it can be taken entirely apart for cleaning.

South Dakota broke all previous records for the production of gold, silver and lead last year.

Wood is cut thin enough to be used as a substitute for wall paper by a recently patented process.

Missouri's coal supply will last 9,000 years, it is estimated, if mining goes on at the present rate of 4,000,000 tons yearly.

An attachment to enable a T-square to be used as a compass to draw circles has been patented by a Connecticut inventor.

**Indicating Calmness.**  
Wife—"Look here, Emil, if your colleague's wife gets a new hat I must have one, too." Husband—"Keep calm about it. We have come to an agreement that neither of you is to have one."

**One Grand Sweet Song.**  
Payton—"After his death an autopsy was performed." Mrs. Malaprop—"How swell! By which orchestra?"—Life.

# FIGHT HOUSE PLAN

WASHINGTON CITIZENS OBJECT TO PAYING ALL COSTS OF CITY'S UPKEEP.

## SEEK HELP OF THE NATION

To Abandon "Half and Half" System, They Assert, Will Mean the Nation's Beautiful Capital Will Fall Into Decay.

By GEORGE CLINTON.  
Washington—There has just been formed in Washington a committee of business men and influential citizens whose duty will be to arouse throughout the entire United States an interest in the "well being of the capital of the country." This committee owes its origin to the recent attempt in congress to change the whole system of taxation of the district by making the residents of Washington pay all the taxes, the government to pay absolutely nothing for the upkeep of the streets, the sewers, the police and the fire department and other necessities of a city government.

As things are at present, the taxes are divided half and half, that is, the residents of Washington pay half the amount necessary to run things and congress appropriates for the other half. Of course it was not intended by congress that the city of Washington should pay for the erection of public buildings or for their maintenance, or for anything which was used or intended to be used for purely governmental functions. It is maintained, however, that it is now the intention to make the residents of the district pay for the paving and for the maintenance of the streets and alleys upon which government property abuts.

The senate has positively declined to stand for the drastic change of the system of taxation proposed by the house of representatives. The residents of Washington say that this city being the capital, congress should do its share in keeping the place beautiful and in making it a credit to the people of the United States. They say that if they pay for the taxes it will impoverish them, that real estate will decrease in value, that people will sell out and leave Washington and that without government aid the city will go to decay.

## Controversy Has Been Bitter.

Washington never before witnessed such a fight as there has been at this session between the business and resident interests of the city and the membership in the lower house. The chairman of the house committee of the District of Columbia has been openly accused of following a course which would injure the city beyond repair. He of course has made his defense and it is to the effect that the residents of Washington expect to be supported by the people of the country, and that simply because they live in the capital city they should not expect to have their legitimate taxes paid for them by the public.

The "answers to this answer" of course have been forthcoming and they have been sharp and pointed. It was perhaps the seeming willingness of the house to make the Washington residents pay for street improvements and other things which would benefit the buildings which actually belong to the government, that gave the greatest strength to the opposition of the residents.

There seems to be no chance that for some time at any rate the senate of the United States will agree to the house demand that the old system of half and half taxation shall be done away with and that the residents of Washington shall pay the whole bill, but now that the matter has once been before congress, it is likely to come up again at different times and so it is that the people who live here want the country to come to their rescue through representations to senators and representatives that the capital of the country should be kept beautiful and that it is only right the government should pay a part of the reckoning.

## Beautifying Is Systematic.

As the country pretty generally knows by this time, the haphazard method of beautifying Washington has been stopped. There is now a fine arts commission which passes judgment on all proposed improvements and no building can be erected, no statue emplaced and no park laid out without getting the sanction of the members of this commission of experts.

People coming into Washington and riding up Pennsylvania avenue from the train see the post office department building looming up ahead of them and they probably wonder if other government buildings are so shockingly ugly. The post office department building was erected only about twenty years ago, and how the plans succeeded in securing the sanction of the authorities is something most difficult to understand. If there had been a fine arts commission in this city at that time the post office building today would not stand as a blot on the architectural beauty of the city of Washington.

The country can be assured that from now on, so far as human judgment can make things assured, there will be no buildings put up in this town by the authority of congress or otherwise that cannot stand the test which experts apply to determine symmetry, beauty and appropriateness.

**Wool, Wool**

I will buy your wool at the highest cash price

A. L. Gott

# FABLES FOR THE FAIR

BY JOSEPHINE DODGE DASKAM

## THE WOMAN WHO TOOK ADVICE

There was once a Woman who Had the Opportunity of Marrying Either of Two Brothers she Preferred. Since they Both of them had Good Points she decided to Consult their Sister as to Which in her Opinion would Make the Best Husband. "I Think," she said, "that I shall Take John. He is So Good."

"Yes," said the Sister; "but He Sups his Soup and Sugars his Lettuce. To say nothing of Buttering his Bread in Slabs. We have Never been Able to Teach him Better."

"But he Reads Browning so Beautifully!" cried the Woman.

"You will Hear him Eat Soup Oftener than you will Hear him Read Browning," said the Sister.

"I am Sure that he would Never Love any Other Woman but Me so Long as he Lived," said the Woman.

"But he has an Inveterate Habit of Reading Aloud all the Jokes in all the Funny columns of all the Papers, No Matter what You are Reading," replied the Sister. "You would Find that very Trying, as you are Fond of Reading to Yourself."

"I am Sure he would Give his Life for Me!" cried the Woman.

"If you will Pause and Consider," replied the Sister, "you will Realize



AN INVETERATE HABIT OF READING ALOUD ALL THE JOKES IN ALL THE FUNNY PAPERS.

that the Probabilities of his being Called upon to Do That are very Few indeed. Whereas the fact that he is very Careless about Brushing his Clothes will be Daily Apparent to you."

"Dear Me!" said the Woman. "And are Henry's Manners so Perfect?"

"They are All a Woman could Desire," replied the Sister. "He will Escort you Anywhere Evenings and he Always Admires your Singing."

"But are you Sure that Down in the Bottom of his Heart he is a Perfectly Good Man?" asked the Woman.

"Not at all," replied the Sister. "I have No Means of Seeing the Bottom of his Heart. But he Always Opens the Door for me and Hopes I Slept Well."

"How do you Know," said the Woman, "that in some Tremendous Spiritual Crisis he would not Fail Me?"

"I Don't," the Sister replied. "We have Never had Any of Those in the Family. I should Not Marry with a View to having Them, I Think. But you are Certain to have Soup."

"Very well," said the Woman, "if that is your Advice, I will take Henry."

Which she Did and Lived Happily ever Afterward.

This teaches us to Take Care of the Manners, and the Morals will Take Care of Themselves.

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IN ADVANCE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1914.

## HAS BROKEN THE FAITH

In the course of events, it sometimes happens that a great political party must depart from its established principles. Whenever this happens, the party is able to give a good and satisfactory reason for the departure. President Wilson has departed from the Democratic faith as expressed in the last national platform in more than one particular. His first departure relates to the question of one term for himself. The bills which were introduced in congress looking to an amendment of the constitution limiting the term of the president to one term were quietly put to sleep. The explanation is that the president can have a better control of congress by being able to hold out to the members that he may succeed himself. This is a minor matter but it breaks the faith just the same and impairs the value of platform declarations.

The most serious departure from the platform is the effort of the president to have congress repeal the law giving ships engaged in the coastwise trade free passage of the canal. The Democratic party in its national convention, went on record as favoring this exemption. The president gave his hearty expression of approval to the whole of the platform and specifically to this plank of the same. In public addresses, he gave his sanction and also the great benefits it would bring to our people. He now repudiates the same and demands a repeal of the law. If he would take the people in his confidence and point out to them a good and sufficient reason for his action, he may receive a hearty support from them. But when he refuses to do so and steadily maintains a profound silence, he leaves himself open to severe censure. It is true that he has stated that he was impressed with the idea that this country was under solemn obligations to the other nations of the world to maintain the canal on equal terms to all. Had he stopped there, this country would have given a patient and most respectful hearing to his request for a repeal of the law. But his statement was coupled with a suggestion that there was some great international something pending, making a grave crisis in the affairs of this country but of which he was not at liberty to speak and he has refused to declare to the people what that vague, indefinite, indefinable thing was which so vitally affected their welfare. In this he has committed an error. If a matter of this kind is pending, the people should know what it is in order that they may meet the issue intelligently and in the open. He is their leader and as such he must take them into his confidence. How can one lead unless his followers know the lead? How can they support him while they are left in the dark? As it now is, they have thrown over them a suspicion that the country has had some threat made against it and that the president is yielding to this threat. If left in this position, the affections of the people will turn from him and he will lose their united and hearty support. They will not be left in this condition. If the president who is their official leader, deserts them they will find another. As it now stands, the president has not only broken faith with his party but has broken it with the entire people as well. Mark our words for it. A storm of indignation will sweep over this country that will completely destroy him. He may be able to drive congress with whip and spur of official patronage and thus succeed in getting the law repealed, but the revulsion of feeling com-

ing from the great body of the people will effectually sweep him and all of his followers from office like chaff. The effect of his policy has already been felt in the recent elections in New Jersey where his candidate for congress was snowed under by an overwhelming majority.

The ingenious and specious plea of the President, in which he is supported by Mr. Bryan, to wit: that the Democratic platform contained two planks which are diametrically opposed to each other, merely convicts them of cheap demagoguery; or, if they are right, convicts a great Democratic convention of duplicity, which duplicity was heartily endorsed and approved by both Wilson and Bryan, both at the time of its adoption and for over "a year and a day" thereafter. The country will never accept such an excuse. It will never convict the great convention (and Wilson and Bryan as well) of either stupidity or duplicity. Its platform meant what it said. It declared unequivocally for free passage of coastwise ships engaged in domestic commerce and on this declaration the Democratic party stood and waged its battle and won.

The claim of Wilson and Bryan that "free passage" means "ship subsidy" is the merest balderdash—slap thrown to the ignorant to incite their prejudices. "Subsidy" means bounty paid for encouragement. It would appear that they overlook the fact that charging our domestic ships for passage through the canal, is simply placing a tariff (or tax) on our domestic commerce; in other words the products of the pacific slope must pay a "tax" in order to reach the Atlantic seaboard. But enough. The position of the President and Mr. Bryan is utterly untenable. We stand for Democracy, pure and undefiled, for truth and justice, for keeping the faith with the people. The ditch is ours—ours to own, control, use and enjoy—free from international interference or English domination.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE

An exchange contains a long editorial reviewing a letter written by Congressman Cantrill in which he stated that he had made an earnest effort, and is still making an effort to get appointments for Democrats, and charges that Mr. Cantrill believes the object of the Democratic party is to get offices and salaries for its own members. This is the object of all political parties. Otherwise there is no necessity for their existence. Why fight out national issues, state issues and local issues at the polls if the men who succeed are not permitted to put into practice the principles for which they stood? The great system of civil service was properly named by Conkling when he called it the "snivel" service. It is nothing but a cloak to keep in office men who have succeeded in knocking the plum. We are strongly opposed to such a policy, and always have been. It is not Democratic and is contrary to the very genius of political institutions.

Policies are carried out by people who are in sympathy with them; not by their opponents. The welfare of the country can be looked after as well by members from a political party selected by the merit system as they can by men taken indiscriminately from all parties by the merit system.

Surely if there is merit in the merit system, it would work just as beautifully and efficiently when applied strictly to one political party.

Mr. Cantrill is right, and if the other Congressmen would take a cue and work as energetically to put on guard, men in full sympathy with the policies of the Democratic party, there would be more assurance of success in the next political encounter.

We believe in party integrity and supremacy. One of the greatest farces of the age is requiring a head of a department of one political faith to conduct his department by men under him, over whom he has absolutely no control and who are not in sympathy with him. How long would you tolerate such a thing in your own private affairs?

Heaven will be an unsatisfactory place for some men if there isn't an election there.

## DARED TO BE A DANIEL

Secretary of the Navy, Daniels, has made a sweeping order banning wine and other intoxicating liquors from the navy. This order has staggered the whisky trust and has surprised the people in general. Mr. Daniels is a prohibitionist who really believes in prohibition and who is putting in practice what he preaches. This will pave the way for National prohibition which is sure to come later on. A sober nation is better than a drunken nation.

The whisky trust should greatly rejoice at this order for their stock-in-trade argument has been all the time that more liquor is sold in prohibition places than in wet towns. Therefore, they should encourage and hasten the day of complete prohibition.

The intelligent people of the world will rejoice that secretary Daniels has dared to be a Daniel.

## KENTUCKY LOSES

In the first skirmish for regional banks Louisville and Cincinnati lose. The State of Kentucky is divided into two districts, all of the eastern portion has been assigned to Cleveland and all of the western portion to St. Louis, and thus is the State of Kentucky cut in twain and its financial forces divided and thrown to two centers, in neither of which is Kentucky scarcely known. There is very little commercial intercourse between Kentucky and St. Louis, and still less between Kentucky and Cleveland.

This is one of the most gigantic political schemes that has ever been let loose on a guileless public. Under it the great State of Kentucky becomes merely a whip-lash.

## DANGEROUS GROUNDS

A suit has been filed in the Frankfort Circuit Court, the object of which is to compel the State Board of Prison Commissioners to allow them pay for the time intervening between June 1910, when the first law providing for allowing prisoners a portion of the contract price of their labor was passed, and August 1912, when the Prison Commission adopted the system of compensating the prisoners.

Why not allow them full pay with a right to sue the State for their conviction? Why not make it a crime to administer the criminal laws in Kentucky?

It is said that the prohibitionists of Bourbon, Clark, Fayette and Franklin counties will make a simultaneous fight for county option this fall.

As Madison is not a local option county, it ought to join in the fight. The object in holding the elections on the same day is to prevent the transportation of floaters from one county to the other, and also to work up as much co-operation as possible. Lets have it.

Thirty-three United States Senators are to be elected this year by direct vote of the people in the first general test of the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution.

And now look out for real vote buying. Where are you "at" Mr. Good-Man?

If you will look at the vulgar pictures appearing in the dailies and the country weeklies, we think you will appreciate our rule in refusing to publish such things. Be careful as to the kind of paper that enters your home.

"Grow more hemp and less tobacco" is the advice given to Kentucky farmers by Prof. H. Garman entomologist of the State Experiment Station.

How about using more hemp and less tobacco?

A few plums have been dropping from the official tree, and one or two Democrats after a lapse of thirteen months have been able to connect.

Staying married is still a very serious problem in Louisville. One judge granted 14 divorces last week in a single day.

If blood will save the life of Mr. Mayo, thousands of Kentuckians will generously donate the life saving fluid.

Read our advertisements and deal with our advertisers.

## The Feminist Movement and Some of its Advocates

By Mrs. T. J. Smith.

The feminist movement marks a new epoch in history. Not a Revolution which involves the sacrifice of property or privilege, but an epoch which among people of high social morality, springs from the spirit of democracy and begins with the sharing rather than the surrender of rights. That is the characteristic of the new age into which we enter, as women are granted larger opportunities in our social life. Men begin to share with women privileges which have come down from ancient days when men were owners of their families and warriors because they could be citizens.

This new epoch promises to be more significant than any period that has marked the extension of civil liberties. When one thinks of the changes which followed the abolition of slavery the organization of a state with political equality for all its citizens, the extension of an education to a nation's children, it is difficult to imagine those other changes which must result in state, in families and social intercourse when women come to enjoy equal opportunity in the world of industry and politics. Some of these changes were demonstrated here in Kentucky during the legislature. The facts that the Labor Association of 50,000 men worked for the political enfranchisement of women, realizing their industrial needs; the Progressive policy towards women many thousands voting for women, the line up of the Republicans, realizing that woman suffrage would be a plank in the next platform. The prohibitionists with the quarter of a mile petition, showing the strength of the moral conviction of the women. Trained nurses, advocates of child labor legislation and other women were there in legislative halls illustrating the practical effects of the feminist movement.

Women are needed to fill up barren spots in our social life, just as new trees are needed on the sides of our mountains. Waste of human life, waste of social defectives, waste in criminals, all need political action, need technical knowledge. How effective this movement will become depends upon the way woman assumes this great responsibility. Will she awake to this great service? Much might be said in proof of what has been done. The Woman's Trade Union League for example has shown beyond cavil, woman's capacity as an organizer. The wonderful statue of Ella Buchanan, the suffragist, arousing her sisters is typical of the age. What problem in our developing social order is indeed limited by sex? There is a vast service to be rendered by women in the way of not only pushing humanity along the line of its best endeavors to reach ideals, but in the conservation of that social inheritance that belongs to us all. We are impressed with the fact that women must reverence their own natures and take counsel of their own instincts while they traverse the highways that men have built. Be true to herself and stop trying to please men as he thinks she should please him. There is doubt expressed as to whether woman has any influence except as reflected by man. This enlightened view was given in an article by W. L. George in the Atlantic Monthly. Man's views as to what women are and should be, were freely expressed before our Kentucky Legislature. The crux of the feminist movement is: What women want, and her rights to be happy. Whether we accept the opinion of Miss Key, Edna Kenton, Mrs. Gilman or Mrs. Eastman in regard to woman's economic independence; "Outside is inside the home to stay". There seems to be two sets of conditions in which the wife and mother can pursue her own career, as uninterruptedly and as independently as can the husband and father, when they have a large income and women learn to manage others work instead of doing it all themselves. She is left to paint her pictures, sing her songs, write her books, or minister to the needs of the world. We see the growing sense of jus-

tice in men that can recognize values in women's work.

Another set of circumstances that leave the wife and mother to pursue her career is that her genius is so strong and so in demand that she receives large compensation. A prima-donna can coin her voice into great fortunes, be a prolific mother and manage a large household. The working woman eight million strong, is a new note struck in the feminist movement. This fact arousing all women to sympathy for the weak one industrially and morally.

It should not reflect upon the worth of husband and father because the wife wishes to amount to something and develop as God intended she should. Then men are sick and absent from work, why should childbearing check a woman's ambition? Babies grow up, they are not babies always. Even if care of home and a child or two does take all a woman's time, it should not, and it does not. The world has come into the home. Any man will tell you strongly that home is not enough, children are not enough to fill a human beings life, if that human being is to be himself. Sometimes the burden is lighter by work outside the home—sometimes the wife earns more than the husband and is able thus to raise the economic security and advance, of the family. Is there any reason for her hiding her talents and depriving them all of healthier and happier conditions? This must be settled by husband and wife, and all honest men and women who live in the present what others may attempt in the future.

Many college women have gone into social service work and there they have found the need of the ballot. The whole field of social legislation should be open to women. Children need protection, prospective mothers must not be overtaxed by factory work. Babies require pure milk, adults need unadulterated food, streets must be clean, water must be pure, and the city fathers need more careful watching. Men have built the political house, now the people must live in the mansion, women must do the social housecleaning. What social progress women make, will depend upon the way she assumes the responsibility, and the intelligent manner she operates. Man having planned his career and centered his interests remains comparatively indifferent to woman's dilemma. The co-ordination therefore between woman and her activities must be made by the woman herself. The new encyclopedia will change the definition of woman since she has become an individual, and no longer will the definition read: "Woman is female of man—see man". In what fields of labor can you limit the genius of women until women in general shall have equal opportunity with men for a number of generations? It is impossible to touch upon all sides of this feminist movement, so the titles of some books may prove suggestive.

The Woman's Citizen's Library, Shailer Mathews; Woman and The Larger Citizenship, The Prevention of Social Waste, Shailer Mathews; Child Labor in America, Owen R. Lovejoy; Juvenile Protection, Allen Hobbes; State Care of Unfortunate, Thos. J. Riley; Safeguarding the Immigrant, Frances S. Kellon; The Prevention of Vice, Walter I. Sumner; The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets, Jane Adams; Social Diseases and Marriage, Dr. Morrow; Newer Idols of Peace, Jane Adams; Woman and Social Progress, Scott Nearing; Woman's Part in Government, William Allan; Legal Aid Societies, Mrs. Wm. E. Bayes; The Woman Citizen, A Woman First of All, Margaret J. Evans; Peace and Arbitration, Lucia Ames Mead; Factory Inspection, Mrs. Florence Kelly; Trade Unionism for Women, Mrs. Raymond Robins. Then the periodicals and dailies are alive with articles of interest for the woman who would keep abreast of the times—Harpers Weekly, Century, Pictorial Review, etc. As regards literature we may say right here, it is an old error of man to forget to put quotation marks, where he borrows from a woman's brain. "What is a suffragist?" asked a boy of a man. "It is women trying to take men's rights away

# STOP!

Using that old style electric lamp. You can double your light for the same money by using

## Mazda Lamps

They are not fragile, and can be burned at any angle. These lamps will save their cost many times over by giving better light and more. New cash Prices Now

## In Effect As Follows:

Size	Approx C. P.	Old Price	New Price
25 watts	21	31	.30
40 watts	34	44	.30
60 watts	53	65	.40
100 watts	92	96	.60
150 watts	145	145	.85
250 watts	220	158	1.35

We have for sale, in good condition, second-hand Gasoline Engines, Gasoline Lighting Plants, Gas fixtures, Etc. Address all inquiries to

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Incorporated  
Home office  
Lexington, Ky.  
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# Oldham & Lackey

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— WILL INSTALL —

## Heating and Water Plants and do all kinds of Plumbing

Your business is Solicited.

from them."

When women have all the rights they demand, then the woman's spirit will be free.

When the feminist movement arrives for the first time in history, whether in competition with men or not, women will labor without the bond and stigma of inferiority.

Feminism is a great instructive human movement; women should be handicapped by nature only, not by men.

(Mrs. Smith spoke at times without notes so we have not been able to give her speech in full.)

## Real Estate Transfers

M. D. Settle to M. D. Settle, 39 acres \$200.  
Marshall Moran to M. D. Settle 70 acres \$1,200.  
John S. Motley to Sam Renfro, 6 acres \$350.  
M. A. Phelps' heirs to Thos. R. Fox, 57 acres \$6,037.  
M. A. Phelps' heirs to Samuel M. Phelps, 150 acres \$10,025.  
Josiah Gentry's heirs to Annie Jones 123 acres \$1.  
Commissioner to W. N. Hughes, — acres \$55.  
Mary Agnes Clark to W. A. Williams interest \$290.  
H. M. Moran to Howard Moran 46 acres \$312.  
Aaron Stinnett to G. T. Hill, 5 acres \$350.  
M. B. Flanery to Thos. Guess, 68 acres \$2,100.  
Abner Long to James Long, 46 acres \$3,244.  
J. S. Wilson to C. C. Preston, 3 acres \$576.  
Wm. Wells to Hubbard & Layton, 121 acres \$4,850.  
Nine Watson to Owen Richardson, 1/2 acre \$200.  
Isaac Baker to Andrew Baker, — acres \$300.  
J. S. Collins to Florence Gentry, lot in Richmond \$1.  
W. S. Hunley to D. C. Biggerstaff, lot in Richmond \$2,000.  
Anna Holiday to W. F. Kidd, lot in Berea \$1.  
Waller Bennett to Maltin Broadus, lot in Richmond \$500.  
Robt. R. Burnam to Mat Turner, lot in Richmond \$200.  
J. W. Prather to Pattie Lee Prather, lot in Richmond \$1.  
J. W. Masters to Pattie Lee Prather, lot in Richmond \$1.

We want your logs, or will saw them for you while you wait. Blanton Lumber Co. Phone 425. 16-ft

## No Grape Juice for him

On last Monday Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, prepared an order for publication that has absolutely staggered those naval officers who have heard of it. The order simply and sweepingly forbids the use of alcoholic beverages on any naval vessel or reservation. The Secretary is a noted prohibitionist and favors national abolition of the use and manufacture of liquor.

Read our advertisements.

## Commissioner's Sale

### Madison Circuit Court:

TODD-TAYLOR LUMBER Co., Plaintiffs  
vs.  
ELLA CHENAULT, Etc., - Defendants

Under and by virtue of a judgment and order of sale rendered at the February Term, 1914, of the Madison Circuit Court in the above styled action, the undersigned Master Commissioner of said Court, will on

Friday, April 30, 1914

at 10 o'clock a. m., on the premises sell to the highest and best bidder at public auction the following described property, or so much thereof as will produce the sum of \$229.75, the amount ordered made, viz:

### Two Houses and A Lot

located near Peytontown, Ky., fronting on the Peytontown road 150 feet and running back about 300 feet with George Shearer on the South, bounded by land of Alex Fox on the North and by land of Harry Turner and Mariah Miller on the East, being the land conveyed to Pleasant Jenkins on the 29th day of June 1892, by J. C. Adams and wife. Deed book 40, page 474.

TERMS:—Said property will be sold on a credit of six and twelve months time, the purchaser being required to execute bonds with approved security for equal parts of the purchase money bearing 6 per cent interest from date of sale until paid, with a lien retained to secure the payment of the purchase money, or the purchaser can pay the purchase money at the time of sale.

H. C. RICE, M. C. M. C. C.

## Notice of Dissolution

### Richmond Electric & Power Co.

Notice is hereby given that Richmond Electric & Power Company is now closing its business and winding up its affairs for the purpose of terminating its existence. All persons having any claims or demands against said corporation are requested to present the same immediately at the office of the Kentucky Utilities Company at Richmond, Madison county, Kentucky.

Richmond Electric & Power Co.  
By S. J. Brown, Treasurer.  
15-4t







## SCHOOL BOOK COMMISSION

GOV. McCREARY DELIBERATE IN MAKING SELECTION OF MEMBERS TEXT BOOK BOARD.

WILL LET \$5,000,000 AWARD

To Supply Text Books for the Common Schools of Kentucky for the Ensuing Five Years—Twelve Men to constitute Board.

(Special Frankfort Correspondence.)  
Frankfort, Ky.—Gov. McCreary is taking his time about the appointment of the commission which is to let the \$5,000,000 contract to supply text books for the common schools of Kentucky for the ensuing five years. The present contract with the American Book Co. will expire next July, and the governor is considering a list of eligibles for appointment to the commission. One of the serious problems connected with the selection of men is to keep off the commission any one who might be prejudiced in favor of any bidder.

The commission is to be composed of the governor and state superintendent of public instruction. Barksdale Hamlett, a representative from the state university, and each of the two normal schools, and a man from each of the seven appellate districts actively engaged in educational work.

County Superintendents L. D. Stuckey, of Franklin, and Orville Silvers, of Jefferson county; Superintendent Cassidy, of Lexington, and nearly all the county and city superintendents of Kentucky have been mentioned in connection with the appointments, but whom the governor is considering remains a profound secret.

### Insurance Company Incorporated.

The Metropolitan Fire insurance company of Beechmont, Jefferson county, with a capital stock of \$250,000, will be one of the first Kentucky insurance companies organized to solve the insurance problem in this state. Its articles of incorporation were filed with Secretary of State Creel. The stock is divided into 25,000 shares, and \$50,000 must be paid in before the company can begin business. The incorporators are H. O. Williams, J. L. Richardson, G. H. Russell, John M. Davis, Smith T. Bailey, E. Stevens, J. W. Herring, William Phillips, John P. Haswell, Jr., Edwin C. Morgan, W. L. Hazell, George A. Long, of Louisville, and O. H. Skiles, of Frankfort.

### Butler Makes Demand for Salary.

J. P. Butler, of Pike county, has demanded his salary for March as Judge of the Thirty-fifth district. The commission was awarded him, but in a contest suit instituted by his Democratic opponent, J. M. Robertson, the circuit court and court of appeals held the election invalid. Butler's salary allowance pending the appeal, but the auditor has not decided whether to pay his salary of \$350 for March. It is understood he claims the pay as de facto judge.

### Bids Were Very Close.

Bids for supplying fuel for the state prisons, about a \$50,000 contract were so close that the state board of prison commissioners decided to have a test of the coal made for heat units. The Cabin Creek, Carboy Fuel, Kentucky Gem, Davy's Run and Clear Creek coal companies will all enter the contest. The bids ranged from \$2.02 to \$2.05 the ton.

### County Assessments Fixed.

The state board of equalization increased the assessment of Harlan county five per cent on lands. The assessment of Knott and Knox counties will remain the same as last year. The board fixed the tentative assessment of Jefferson county at \$204,890, 820, the same as last year.

### Capt. Breckenridge Again on Duty.

Capt. E. L. Breckenridge, U. S. A., who underwent an operation in the winter and has been on sick leave for several months, has returned from Fort Bayard, N. M., and has resumed his duties as inspector of the Kentucky National Guard.

### Assessment Values Raised.

The state board of equalization made final the following increased assessments: Bell county, 10 per cent on lands and 12 per cent on town lots; Boyd county, 10 per cent on lands and town lots.

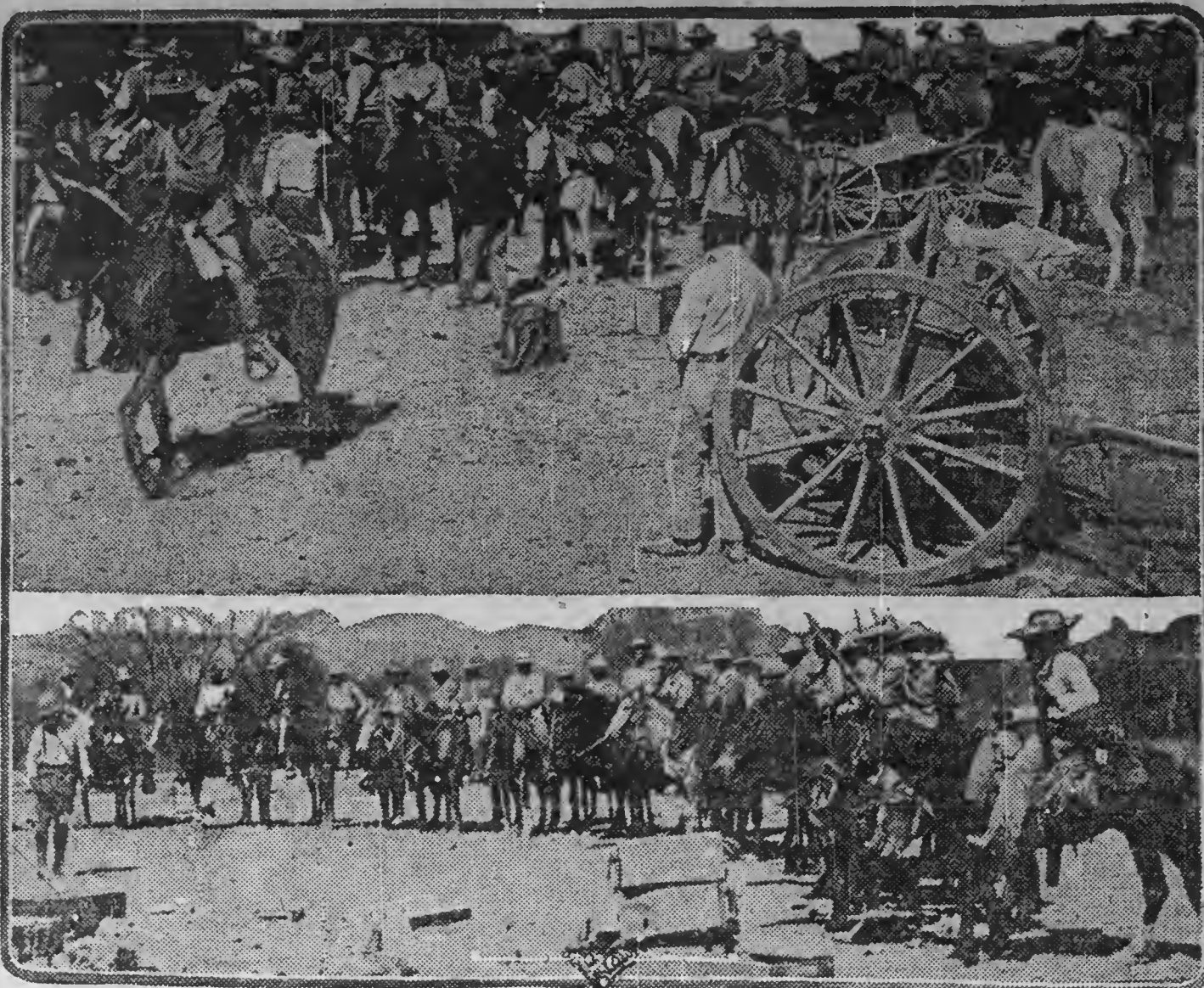
### D. A. R. Offers to Care for Flags.

Susanna Hart Chapter, D. A. R., which occupies quarters in the old Capitol, has offered to take charge of and preserve the Kentucky flags now stored in the new Capitol basement. The chapter also proposed to the sinking fund commission that it be allowed to hang the photograph of George Washington, the property of the state, in its rooms. The commission appointed Secretary of State Creel and State Treasurer Thomas S. Rhea a committee to take up the matter with the chapter.

### Racing Dates Selected.

The executive committee of the Kentucky association, composed of O. H. Chenault, chairman; Catesby Woodford, G. D. Wilson, Hal Price Headley and W. H. Shelley have fixed the dates for the running of the various stakes as follows:  
Monday, April 27—The Ashland Oaks.  
Wednesday, April 29—The Idle Hour Stakes.  
Thursday, April 30—The Brewers' Selling Stakes.  
Saturday, May 2—The Blue Grass Stakes.

## REBELS PREPARING TO MARCH ON MEXICO CITY



The rebel army in northern Mexico, after the taking of Ojinaga, is getting ready to advance on the capital. In these two photographs some of Carranza's soldiers are seen in the midst of their preparations.

Tuesday, May 5—The Camden Handicap.

Thursday, May 7—The Breeders' Futurity.

There are always about 500 horses quartered at the track and it is expected that there will be about 200 more to come in. The Charleston special bearing the following stables arrived with J. S. Ward, W. T. Woodward, Jr., W. J. Spears, J. J. McCafferty, J. W. Johnson, E. W. Moore, E. B. Pearsons and Dave Vitto. J. S. Ward's stable includes Ancon, the most remarkable horse at the Charleston track this winter.

### Hardin Teachers' Institute.

The Hardin County Teachers' Institute will convene in this city July 6, and will be in session five days. Prof. J. T. C. Noe, of the State University, at Lexington, will be the instructor, and school superintendent J. A. Payne will be the conductor. Many eminent educators of the state will probably address the institute. There are thirty-five graded and one hundred rural teachers in the county who will be in attendance for a certainty, while a large number of visiting teachers will probably enroll. One hundred and fifty teachers all told are expected to be in attendance. Prof. Noe is recognized as one of the best and foremost instructors in the state and an excellent institute is anticipated.

### Hitch In Get-Together Plan.

The definite and final refusal of the insurance companies to consider the compromise proposition offered by Kirby Lafoon, chairman of the state insurance rating board is the most important development in the insurance situation. Next in importance was the fact that Gov. McCreary, Auditor Bosworth and Attorney-General Garnett have sent out invitations to the insurance companies to send their executive officers to Louisville for a conference April 18. Many expressed hope that an adjustment will be reached at that time. These two developments and the renewal of the discussion in regard to the constitutionality of the Green-Glenn law are the new angles to the situation.

### New Company Formed.

Frank Fisher, of Paducah, arrived here with articles of incorporation of the Ohio Valley Fire and Marine Insurance company, capitalized at \$250,000. The incorporators are: F. M. Fisher, W. F. Paxton, Ed. D. Hannan, J. A. Rudy, Dr. Frank Boyd, J. C. Speight, H. G. Reynolds, Brack Owen, James M. Lane, Harry L. Meyers, J. L. Wolf, S. H. Winstead, E. G. Boone, Abe Livingston, W. A. Berry, R. B. Phillips, C. W. Emery, L. Brewer, C. R. Davis, Auber Smith, Louis F. Kelb.

### Puson Farm Lease Is Approved.

At a meeting of the sinking fund commission the lease of 460 acres on the Glenn's Creek road from Mrs. Gilbert Maslin to be used as a prison farm in connection with the Frankfort Reformatory was approved. The lease is for two years at \$3,000 a year, with an option to purchase the land for \$80 the acre.

### Fair Association at Carlisle.

The Nicholas County Fair association is to be incorporated here at once with a capital stock of \$10,000, with H. N. Rankin, W. H. Frey, F. E. Darrell, John M. Donnell, B. T. Henry, of Carlisle; W. G. P. Ledford, of Upper Blue Lick Springs; J. M. Berry, of Moorefield, and William D. McIntire, of Millersburg, as incorporators.

### New Job For W. O. Head.

Louisville, Ky.—Former Mayor W. O. Head has been elected president of the Louisville Water company at a salary of \$5,000. He succeeds Charles F. Grainger, who for the last four years has been at the head of the municipally-owned plant.

### Eastern Kentucky Has New Service.

Representative John W. Langley, of Pikeville, Ky., announced that the postoffice department has decided to establish mail service on the Big Sandy and Kentucky railroad between Dawkins and Riceville. The service

will start April 27.

### The Kentucky Blackberry.

Commissioner Newman, of the state department of agriculture, labor and statistics, recently made the prediction that Kentucky would some day be famous as a producer of blackberries. "No place in the world," he said, "grows blackberries like Kentucky." The blackberry is indigenous to Kentucky soil. Probably there is no place where it grows in greater confusion. The plants spring up in unexpected places and they multiply rapidly. The native blackberry grows anywhere and is marvelously prolific.

### BABY BUGGY SLOW FROM ROOF.

New York.—Left in her carriage for sun and air, on the roof of 466 W. 165th street, eight-months-old Gertrude Gibson was blown to her death. The wind drove the carriage over the edge of the building and the baby was killed. John noticed after a time that his baby sister's bottle was empty, so he took it down to his mother to be refilled. During his absence the wind, which had been blowing briskly all day, blew the carriage back and forth until the rope was loosened. Finally the carriage swung free and rolled off the roof.

## CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—No. 2 white 74@74½c, No. 3 white 73@74c, No. 4 white 70@71c, No. 2 yellow 72@72½c, No. 3 yellow 71@72c, No. 4 yellow 68@70c, No. 2 mixed 71½@72½c, No. 3 mixed 71@71½c, No. 4 mixed 68@70c, mixed ear 70@72c, white ear 70@72c, yellow ear 71@73c.  
Hay—No. 1 timothy \$20, standard timothy \$19, No. 2 timothy \$18, No. 3 timothy \$16, No. 1 clover mixed \$18.50, No. 2 clover mixed \$17.50, No. 3 clover mixed \$16.50, No. 1 clover \$18.25, No. 2 clover \$17.25, No. 3 clover \$16.25.  
Oats—No. 2 white 43@43½c, standard white 42½@43c, No. 3 white 42@42½c, No. 4 white 40@41c, No. 2 mixed 42@43½c, No. 3 mixed 41½@42c.  
Wheat—No. 2 red 95@95½c, No. 3 red 94@95c, No. 4 red 92@93c.  
Poultry—Hens, old 16½c, do, light, 16½c, roosters 12c, springers, 11b and over, 43c; winter chickens, 2½ lbs and under, 18c; ducks, white, under 16c, over 17c; turkeys, toms, old 20c; turkeys, young, 9 lbs and over, 21c; young turkeys, under 8 lbs, 13@15c.  
Eggs—Prime firsts 16½c, extra 15½c, ordinary firsts 14½c, seconds 13c.  
Cattle—Shippers, \$6.75@8.15, extra \$8.25@8.40; butcher steers, extra \$8.10@8.25, good to choice \$7.25@8, common to fair \$5.75@7; heifers, extra \$8.15@8.25, good to choice \$7.50@8.10, common to fair \$5.50@7.25; cows, extra \$6.40@6.75, good to choice \$5.75@6.35, common to fair \$3.50@5.65; canners, \$3.25@4.25.  
Pigs—Bologna \$8@8.85, extra \$6.90@7, fat bulls \$7@7.25.  
Calves—Extra \$9@9.25, fair to good \$7@9, common and large \$5@8.50.  
Hogs—Selected \$9.10@9.15, good to choice packers and butchers \$8.10@9.15, mixed packers \$9@9.10, stags \$4.75@7.15, extra \$7.25, common to choice heavy fat sows \$5.75@8.15, extra \$8.20@8.25, light shippers \$8.50@9.10; pigs (100 lbs and less) \$5.50@5.50.  
Sheep—Extra \$6, good to choice \$5.50@5.90, common to fair \$3.50@5.50.  
Lambs—Extra \$8.25, good to choice \$7.50@8.15, common to fair \$6.50@7.75, clipped lambs \$7@7.75, spring lambs \$8@12.

### MADE SENSATIONAL ESCAPE.

Hollidaysburg, Pa.—Frank G. Carroll, alias Wilson, who confessed he robbed the Union bank, of Altoona, and shot Cashier Rupert and Pennsylvania Railroad Foreman Blackburn on March 23 and was to have been sentenced, wriggled through a six-inch window opening in his cell in the Blair county jail at Hollidaysburg, climbed up the outer wall to the roof and fashioned a 40-foot rope out of his bed clothing, by which he descended to the street below and escaped.

### Swiss Rainbow After Sunset.

A French astronomer recently had the unusual experience of beholding a rainbow in the Swiss Alps after sunset. It spanned a valley between two mountains to the eastward, complete and brilliant, 25 minutes after the astronomical sunset, and portions of it were visible for a half hour.

## PROTESTED INNOCENCE TO THE LAST

Four Gunmen Were Led To Electric Chair To Meet Their Maker

Western Newspaper Union News Service

Ossining, N. Y.—The men were electrocuted in the following order: "Gyp the Blood," "Lefty Louie," "Dago Frank" and Whitey Lewis. All went to their doom calmly, it was said.

Harry Horowitz, Louis Rosenberg, Frank Cirofici and Frank Slerenshner, as the gunmen whose picturesque aliases were hung across the continent after the murder of the New York gambler, Herman Rosenthal, prepared to die at dawn in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison, convicted of that murder.

To relatives who bade them good-by and to their spiritual advisers the four condemned men again declared their innocence. The prison and the death watch stood close about their cells and there was nothing to indicate that they would not deny their guilt until the end.

### CHARGED WITH KIDNAPING.

Denver, Colo.—Five men were indicted and later arrested, charged with kidnaping, departing to Adams county and assaulting. Rev. Otis L. Spurgeon, the anti-Catholic lecturer. The arrests were made after each of the men had been questioned by the grand jury and after they had been closely scrutinized by witnesses, who claimed to be able to identify the members of the party which took Spurgeon from his room in the Pierce hotel and hustled him away to the spot on the Brighton road where the assault took place.

### Will Enlarge The Phoenix

Haggin, the Lexington millionaire, has taken \$250,000 stock in the Phoenix Hotel Co., in that city, and extensive additions will be made to the famous hostelry. One hundred new rooms will be added at once, and the house made one of the most attractive in the South.

Do not get alarmed—I can write you an insurance policy. Call on me when yours expires. (134t) J. W. CROOKE.

Another reason why you should not miss the Oxford Company Saturday evening at the Normal Chapel, is because you want to hear Mr. Harry Allen's Letter, basso cantante, soloist of Pilgrim Congregational Church of Chicago, one of the best basses in the west, and also a fine comedian. 1t

### Brass Buttons

The State Guards will have a drill on the public square to-night.

Mr. W. S. Hundley recently sold two cottages on Fifth street to Dave Biggerstaff for \$2,000 in cash.

The Lancaster Record says, Garrard county farmers will not only put in much tobacco, but will make another attempt to produce a great crop of hemp. Garrard is the banner hemp county in the State.

A. L. Gott wants all the eggs you have "got." He pays you the highest cash price. 11tf

## PAID LOBBY GONE

ONE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN WORTH WHILE.

### MANY OTHERS SEEM USELESS

John Sharp Williams Attacks Costly "Craze" for Inquiries and May Have Been Spokesman for the Administration.

By GEORGE CLINTON.  
Washington.—While the activities of the lobby investigating committee have been more or less criticized, it seems that they have produced results. Some few officials in Washington continue to maintain, however, that the lobby investigation was not worth while. Some of them seem to think it will prevent law abiding citizens, simply through fear that they may be called corruptors, from coming to Washington to plead for or against legislation in which they feel natural interest.

So far as can be learned, there seems to be nothing to this line of reasoning. The men who have honest reasons to enter objection against proposed legislation or to plead for it, seem to be just as willing to come to the capital as ever they were. It is true, however, that the men who lobbied for pay and who used methods not altogether commendable are no longer in evidence. The corridors of the capital seem to be clean.

It seems to be true, therefore, that the lobby investigating committee has done a good work and has produced a condition which a good many men would like to have seen produced years ago. The question is sharp in Washington, however, whether the majority of the inquiries activities of senate and house within the last three or four years have been worth the time and energy expended. Some of the critics have called the series of inquiries "government by investigation." Has it paid?

### Williams Calls It a Craze.

Senator John Sharp Williams, Democrat of Mississippi, is saying sharp things about what he seems to think is an investigating craze. Mr. Williams says it has cost a lot of money and he apparently feels that the results have not been commensurate with the cost. In three years about \$150,000 have been spent in investigating along various lines and there are men of all political shades of opinion who say that the work has not been as fruitful as it might have been. Others, however, declare that no money spent in investigating subjects to which suspicion attaches can be wasted.

Now there are investigations and investigations. Some of the inquiries are forced by the very nature of things, as for instance inquiries into whether or not members of congress are rightly entitled to their seats. There are other kinds of investigations, however, which seem to spring solely from the desire of some senator or representative, who thinks that he has "scented a trail," to obtain a place in the limelight for himself which shall be held as long as the investigation is in progress. Whether he is to stay in the limelight or not always depends upon the outcome of the investigation. If it fails to produce results he is likely to be overshadowed for the rest of his term, but if it proves to be a public benefit the name of the investigating investigator member is likely to remain fixed in public attention.

### Spokesman for President?

There are some Democrats, Republicans and Progressives in house and senate who are urging that investigations shall be stopped unless a clear case can be made in advance that strong evidence of an evil exists and that there is a real intention to root it out. President Wilson apparently is not in entire sympathy with all the investigating activities of his party in house and senate.

It is barely possible that Senator Williams, unknown to his colleagues, has been the spokesman of the administration when he charged that a large percentage of the great sums spent for inquiry purposes have been used to little avail. Mr. Williams apparently wants his colleagues to remember that economy is the Democratic watchword.

Among the investigations which have been made within the last three years are that into the steel trust, an inquiry which cost \$40,000; that into the sugar trust which cost \$10,000, and that into the money trust which cost, it is said, a very large sum of money, although the expense account has not yet been made up. Legislation has been enacted or is about to be enacted to meet the situation which led to these investigations. Some Democrats say the form of the legislation has been changed in no way by the findings of the investigators in any of these cases. In other words, just about as much was known about the concerns investigated before the inquiry was started as afterward.

There is a wide difference of opinion as to the necessity of a good many of the investigations which have been made and probably no adequate proof ever can be adduced as to whether the money was well spent or ill spent, but there seems to be a general tendency in congress today to check the course of the investigating stream and not to allow it to flow again unless inquiry shall show that the investigation is a positive necessity.

Honor McKinley's Memory.  
William McKinley, our twenty-fifth president, was born January 29, 1848. His favorite flower was the carnation, and it is now very generally worn on this day, more perhaps by men than women.

Daily Thought.  
Mind is a magnet; that which it continually thinks it will draw to itself. Keep the mind on strength, power and love and you will draw strength, power and love to you.—P. Mulford.

## Announcement!

### SPRING AND SUMMER TAILOR-MADE SUITS

I now have on display one of the Best Lines of Samples to be found in the city. On each suit we offer a saving from \$3 to \$6, and an equal saving is offered on Spring Overcoats. All suits bought from me this week I will keep Pressed and Shaped FREE. This alone will mean a big saving to you in the course of a year's time.

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By telephoning to the bank, the merchant can always protect himself from loss by worthless checks.

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## L. & N. Time Table

### South Bound

No. 31—Cincinnati to Atlanta, arrives and departs (midnight), 12:10 a. m.  
No. 71—Richmond to Stanford, departs 6:45 a. m.  
No. 1—Louisville to Beattyville, arrives 12:10 p. m., departs 12:15 p. m.  
No. 37—Cincinnati to Knoxville, arrives 11:42 a. m., departs 12:12 p. m.  
No. 33—Cincinnati to Jacksonville, arrives and departs 11:31 a. m.  
No. 27—Richmond to Louisville via Rowland, departs 1:00 p. m.  
No. 3—Louisville to Beattyville, arrives 6:45 p. m., departs 7:35 p. m.  
No. 9—Cincinnati and Maysville to Stanford, arrives 7:31, departs 7:35 p. m.

### North Bound

No. 34—Atlanta to Cincinnati, arrives and departs 4:11 a. m.  
No. 10—Stanford to Cincinnati and Maysville, arrives 6:20 a. m., departs 6:25 a. m.  
No. 2—Beattyville to Louisville, arrives 7:15 a. m., departs 7:20 a. m.  
No. 28—Louisville to Richmond via Rowland, arrives 12:05 p. m.  
No. 39—Knoxville to Cincinnati, arrives 1:35 p. m., departs 2:00 p. m.  
No. 70—Stanford to Richmond, arrives 2:30 p. m.  
No. 4—Beattyville to Louisville, arrives 1:35 p. m., departs 1:40 p. m.  
No. 32—Jacksonville to Cincinnati, arrives and departs 5:07.

Nos. 31, 37, 33, 27, 34, 28, 38, 32 are daily trains.  
Nos. 71, 1, 3, 9, 10, 2, 70, 4, daily except Sunday.

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